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1 access channel connection the existing Coos Bay navigation
2 channel.

3 Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline, LLP, or Pacific
4 Connector, for short, filed its application with the FERC in
5 Docket Number CP13-492-300, under Section 7 of the MGA on
6 June 6, 2013. Pacific Connector seeks authority to
7 construct and operate a 232-mile long, 36-inch diameter
8 underground, 100-steel transmission pipeline between the
9 mainland hub and the Jordan Cove terminal.

10 The pipeline would cross portions of Klamath,
11 Jackson, Douglas, and Coos Counties, Oregon. Near Malin,
12 Oregon, Pacific Connector would connect with existing
13 pipeline systems of Gas Transmission Northwest, which is
14 called GTN, for short, and Ruby Pipeline, which is called
15 Ruby, for short, to obtain natural gas from sources in
16 western Canada and the Rockies Mountains. For full
17 disclosure, Ruby is partly owned by one of the partners of
18 both Pacific Connector and Jordan Cove. GTN is owned by a
19 company called TransCanada.

20 The Pacific Connector Pipeline would have a
21 designed capacity of about 1.07 bcf a day with 0.04 Bcf
22 dedicated to delivery at existing Northwest Pipeline Grants
23 Pass Lateral to serve customers of southern Oregon. Again,
24 a clarification, Northwest is owned by one of the partners
25 of Pacific Connector.

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1 Other facilities associated with the Pacific
2 Connector Project include a 41,000 horsepower compressor
3 station near Malin, two receipt meter stations within the
4 compressor station track, a Clark's Branch delivery meter
5 station at the interconnection with Northwest, a delivery
6 meter station at Jordan Cove, five pig launchers and
7 receivers, 17 main block valves and 11 communication towers.

8 Jordan Cove would receive in its supply of
9 natural gas from the Pacific Connector Pipeline; therefore,
10 although these are two separate applications with the FERC
11 by two separate companies, we are considering them connected
12 actions and we are evaluating the environmental impacts of
13 both the LNG terminal and the pipeline together in one
14 comprehensive DEIS. The two companies also share some
15 ownership overlap, and that's disclosed both in their
16 applications and in the DEIS.

17 I want to make it very clear that the project is
18 being proposed by two private companies. The FERC is not
19 involved in either the design of the facilities or their
20 location. The companies came up with their project design
21 and the location for their facilities. And FERC's job, as a
22 regulator, is to then analyze the environmental impacts of
23 the construction and operation of those facilities.

24 The FERC is not an advocate for the project. We
25 are advocates for the environmental review process. The

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1 Commissioners will make their own independent decision about
2 whether or not this project has benefits that would be in
3 the public interest. And again, I'm going to reiterate the
4 Commissioners have not let anyone know what their decision
5 would be.

6 During our review of the project, we have a set
7 of information from a variety of sources. This includes the
8 applications from the companies and their responses to our
9 questions, public input, data provided by other federal,
10 state, and local resource agencies, and our own independent
11 research. Our analysis can be found in the DEIS.

12 We sent copies of the DEIS to our environmental
13 mailing list, which includes elected officials, federal,
14 state, and local agencies, regional environmental groups,
15 and non-governmental organizations, affected landowners,
16 Indian Tribes, commenters and other interested parties,
17 local newspapers and libraries, and parties to the
18 proceeding.

19 Paper copies of the DEIS were only sent to those
20 people who requested hard copies in response to our Notice
21 of Intent, all others received a compact disk or CD version.
22 We no longer have any paper copies available because we only
23 printed enough for the people who requested them. We do
24 have extra copies of the CD, if you want those.

25 Anyone who received a copy of the DEIS will also

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1 be sent a copy of the FEIS. You do not have to sign up a
2 second time. However, if you did not receive a copy of the
3 DEIS and you want to get a copy of the FEIS, please go to
4 the back of the room where our Tetra Tech team is waiting
5 with Environmental Mailing List. You can also use that list
6 to request a hard copy of the FEIS if you only got a CD of
7 the DEIS.

8 About 72 miles of the Pacific Connector Pipeline
9 route would cross federal lands, including 40 miles of BLM
10 land, 30 miles of Forest Service land, and less than a mile
11 of Reclamation land. At this point, I'd like the
12 representative for the Forest Service and the BLM, William,
13 to explain those agencies actions.

14 MS. LIBERATORE: Thank you, Paul, and thank all
15 of you for being here tonight. We're looking forward to
16 hearing from you, and we value your input.

17 As Paul said, my name is Miriam Liberatore. I'm
18 with the BLM, and I work at the Medford District, and the
19 BLM's project manager for the Pacific Connector Pipeline
20 Project.

21 The BLM and the Forest Service have a role in
22 this project insofar as the project crosses public lands.
23 It crosses lands managed by the BLM and Forest Service and
24 Reclamation, but it's the BLM and the Forest Service that
25 have decisions to make on this project, and those decisions

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1 have to do with the right-of-way to cross public lands and
2 some proposals to amend our land management plans. I'm
3 going to talk a little bit about both of those.

4 So, as the project is now proposed it crosses
5 over 70 some miles of lands, as Paul described. And Pacific
6 Connector would need a grant, a right-of-way grant to cross
7 those lands and occupy them with the pipeline. It's the
8 same as anybody else needs to cross public lands for any
9 reason. Many of you might have a driveway that accesses
10 your property and BLM may have granted you a right-of-way or
11 an easement to do that.

12 So, they have applied for a right-of-way grant
13 with the BLM. And the BLM, under the Mineral Leasing Act of
14 1920, is the agency that has the authority to grant or deny
15 a right-of-way.

16 We have not made a decision yet about the
17 right-of-way grant. We don't have the information we need
18 to do it. And we won't make a decision until have we have
19 seen the FEIS and other conditions that we need to make our
20 decision have been met. The Forest Service and Reclamation
21 have a role in the grant in that they give us their
22 concurrence with our decision. So, that's the right-of-way
23 grant.

24 So, now I'm going to talk a little bit about the
25 amendments. If the pipeline is built it would not conform

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1 with the current land management plans for the BLM and
2 Forest Services in the areas where it would cross, and the
3 BLM can't consider a right-of-way grant for projects that
4 don't conform with those plans. So, in order to cross, the
5 plans need to be amended to make provision for the project
6 so that it can conform.

7 So, the BLM and Forest Service both have policies
8 that allow us to do that, and we have proposed 20 amendments
9 in the Draft EIS that would allow the project to conform.
10 Four of those amendments are for BLM plans. Fifteen of them
11 are for Forest Service plans, and one of them is a joint
12 amendment for both agencies.

13 The areas that are affected would be the Coos Bay
14 District of the BLM, the Roseburg District, Medford
15 District, and the Lakeview District in its Klamath Falls
16 Resource area. And for the National Forest, the forests
17 affected are the Umpqua, the Rogue River, and the Winema.

18 The amendments address issues having to do with
19 our survey and manage guidelines, habitat retention for
20 northern spotted owl and for the marbled murrelet and other
21 environmental conditions having to do with soils, visual
22 quality objectives, riparian areas, and a proposal to
23 convert some of our metrics lands, which is where we have
24 our timber base into late successional reserves to make up
25 for the impacts to late successional reserves by the

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1 footprint of the pipeline where it crosses through those
2 areas.

3 Those decisions that we need to make require us
4 to follow the NEPA process. And as cooperating agencies on
5 this project, we will accept PERC's Final EIS, but we make
6 our own decisions. And as Paul said earlier, our decisions
7 will be independent of PERC's, and we'll have our own
8 records of decision.

9 That said, to comment on this, if you comment
10 tonight on our proposals your comments will go in the record
11 and we'll respond to them, but if you want to comment after
12 tonight or in writing or supplement your comments tonight
13 then please use the process that Paul will describe to you
14 in a few minutes. It's the only way we can receive your
15 comments and address them, and we will address all of them.

16 Thank you very much. Thank you for being here,
17 and we're looking forward to hearing from you.

18 MR. FREEMAN: Thank you, Miriam.

19 One of the things that I wanted to point out:
20 people have commented about what a large document the hard
21 copy of the EIS, in fact, even in CD, it runs like 5,000
22 pages. And the reason it's so big is because it's actually
23 three EISs in one. One EIS analyzes the Forest Service and
24 BLM and Reclamation plan amendments, another part of the EIS
25 analyzes the effect of the Jordan Cove terminal, and of

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1 course, the last portion of the EIS analyzes the effects of
2 the Pacific Connector Pipeline. So, it's like three
3 documents in one, which is why it is so big and unwieldy.

4 We are beginning a 90-day period for taking
5 comments on the DEIS. Comments can be filed with the
6 Commission up until February 13, 2015. The FERC keeps the
7 consolidate record for all of these proceedings, so please
8 do not send your comments to the BIM and the Forest Service.

9 Also, there's an organization out there giving
10 the public wrong information. They're telling members of
11 the public to email me. Please do not email me. Emails are
12 not considered by the Commission. The only way to have your
13 comments considered is to put them in the FERC public
14 record, which we call E-Library, and I'll mention that in a
15 few minutes. Only comments placed in the FERC public record
16 at E-Library will be considered by the Commission staff.
17 And as explained in our Notice of Availability issued on
18 February 7, 2014, there are several ways to provide the FERC
19 with your comments on the DEIS.

20 First, you can use the E-Comment feature on the
21 FERC webpage, which can be found at www.FERC.gov. Second,
22 you can use the e-filing feature on the FERC webpage.
23 Third, you can write a letter to the Secretary of the
24 Commission at 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C.
25 20426. Remember to always mark your comments with the

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1 Docket Number CP13-483-000 for Jordan Cove and CP13-492-000
2 for Pacific Connector.

3 Lastly, you can give oral comments tonight being
4 recorded by the court reporter, and this transcription will
5 eventually find its way into the library. All comments
6 received, whether written or oral will be given equal
7 treatment by the FERC staff and will be addressed in our
8 Final EIS. It does not matter whether your comments were
9 submitted the first day they issued on February 7 or on the
10 last day of receiving comments on February 13, 2015.

11 While the purpose of tonight's meeting is to take
12 verbal comments on the DEIS, given the limited time each
13 presenter will have at this forum, I urge you to send the
14 detailed comments into the FERC, either electronically or in
15 writing. The more specific your comments, the better we can
16 address your concerns.

17 Comments such as I am in favor of the project, or
18 I'm against the project are not particularly helpful. It's
19 not an election, and it's not a popularity contest.
20 Instead, please try to focus on the environmental issues
21 raised in the DEIS. We call it a draft because we know it's
22 not perfect, so when you have comments that are constructive
23 we can make those corrections in the FEIS.

24 After the comment period ends on February 13,
25 2015, the FERC staff and our third-party contractor,

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1 together with the federal cooperating agencies will review
2 the comments and address them in the FEIS. The FERC will
3 issue a new notice of schedule in the near future that will
4 present a new date for the issuance of the FEIS and the
5 90-day period for the other cooperating agencies.

6 No decision about approving this project has been
7 made at this time. The EIS is not a decision document.
8 Only after the Commissioners consider the findings in the
9 EIS, together with non-environmental issues, such as markets
10 and rates and tariffs, would the Commissioners make their
11 decision about whether or not to authorize the project.

12 If the Commission authorizes the project in an
13 order, only the parties to the proceeding, known as
14 intervenors, may legally question that decision. The FERC
15 requirement for filing a motion to intervene can be found
16 under Title XVIII, Code of Federal Regulations, Part
17 385.124.

18 While the period for filing a motion to intervene
19 has passed, the Commission will consider requests for late
20 intervention with good cause. Typically, affected
21 landowners and those with legitimate environmental concerns
22 who could not be represented by another are considered to
23 have good cause for late intervention. However, simply
24 filing comments will not give you intervenor status, but you
25 do not need to be an intervenor to have your comments

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1 considered. An intervenor may seek review of a Commission
2 order.

3 If the Commission authorizes the project,
4 construction may not begin until after Jordan Cove and
5 Pacific Connector obtain all other necessary federal permits
6 and approvals.

7 At a minimum, this includes biological opinions
8 from the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine
9 Fisheries Service under the Endangered Species Act; a
10 right-of-way grant for the pipeline issued by the BLM, under
11 the Mineral Leasing Act with concurrence from the Forest
12 Service and Reclamation; permits under Section 10 of the
13 Rivers and Harbors Act; and Section 404 of the Clean Water
14 Act issued by the Corps of Engineers; water quality
15 certification under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act
16 issued by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality;
17 permits under the Clean Air Act, also issued by the ODEQ;
18 and lastly, a filing from the Oregon Department of Land
19 Conservation and Development that the project would be
20 consistent with the Coastal Zone Management Act.

21 In addition, the Energy and Facilities Siting
22 Council of the Oregon Department of Energy must make an
23 independent decision about whether or not to authorize the
24 South Bend Power Plant, which is associated with the Jordan
25 Cove terminal. Jordan Cove and Pacific Connector must

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1 document that all pre-construction conditions in the FERC's
2 order have been met before we would allow construction to
3 begin. Construction activities would be monitored by the
4 FERC staff and the federal land managing agencies.

5 Now is the part of this meeting that you've all
6 been waiting for where you, the public, get an opportunity
7 to speak. I'll remind you that the purpose of this meeting
8 is to hear public comments on our DEIS.

9 In general, I will not be responding to your
10 comments tonight, unless you ask an administrative question
11 that I happen to know the answer to; otherwise, I'll just be
12 listening. We will address your comments in the Final EIS
13 after we do the appropriate research.

14 So, here are some ground rules for this meeting.
15 After I call your name, please come up to the microphone
16 over there in the first row and speak into the microphone
17 over there on the first row and speak into the microphone,
18 clearly identify yourself and spell your name for the court
19 reporter.

20 If you represent an organization, state the name
21 of that organization. If you are a landowner along the
22 pipeline, provide us with the approximate milepost of your
23 property or an address or cross streets. If you have a
24 written summary of your comments, please give that to the
25 Tetra Tech team and the back of the room, and we'll make

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1 certain it gets into the public record.

2 My number one rule please show respect to all
3 speakers, whether you agree with them or not. I ask you not
4 to cheer, and of course, do not boo.

5 Lastly, because of the large number of speakers
6 we have here tonight, we're going to limit each individual
7 speaker to just three minutes.

8 At two and a half minutes, Steve will show you a
9 yellow piece of paper, at three minutes you'll see red, and
10 at that point I'm going to ask you to stop talking so that
11 someone else can speak next.

12 With that, we're going to start with the first
13 person who signed up, George Logan.

14 MR. LOGAN: First, I want to thank everybody for
15 coming down here tonight, and I see a lot of familiar faces.
16 Appreciate all of that.

17 My name is George Logan, and it's G-e-o-r-g-e,
18 L-o-g-a-n, and I'm representing Local 29 Ironworkers Union,
19 all of Oregon and southern Washington State. I'm also a
20 Vietnam vet and stand up for everyone for this country, and
21 wish the best to everyone.

22 I'm here to represent Ironworkers to have this
23 job and have the best talent they can have to do this job.
24 I give job fairs, and I've also taught at the
25 apprenticeship, so you're getting the best bang for your

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1 buck whenever you're there.

2 Anyway, that's about it for me. I don't need
3 three minutes to say thank you and it'll make a whole lot of
4 money for everybody and get the community to work. Thank
5 you.

PM5-1

PM5-1 Comment noted.

6 MR. FRIEDMAN: I'm going to call several speakers
7 in a row, and we'll just line up, okay? So, next is Dennis
8 Coplin, after Dennis is Richard Townsend, then Gil Freeland,
9 and then Aaron Parker, and just line up in the middle, one
10 behind the other so that we can move along quickly.

11 MR. COELIN: Good evening. My name is Dennis
12 Coplin, D-e-n-n-i-s, C-o-p-l-i-n. I am the Director of
13 Political and Legislative Affairs for UA 290, Plumbers and
14 Steamfitters. I work on bringing projects in, working on
15 projects like this. I'm a certified instructor. I teach
16 our apprentices and our journeymen.

17 And with that being said, there are a lot of
18 people in this area that need work, and they just can't find
19 it. We have members in our union that have to travel to
20 Portland and other places within our jurisdiction just to be
21 able to find work. This job will provide viable training
22 for those that have no training in the industry, bringing
23 them up to a standard. Somebody had mentioned why don't we
24 just hire people and put them out there to build these
25 project?

PM5-2

PM5-2 Comment noted.

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1 The last thing you want is somebody who's
2 unskilled and does not know what they're doing in building
3 this project because that's where you have problems. We had
4 an experience where uneducated, untrained workforce tried to
5 put a pipeline once before, and it was a disaster. We ended
6 up having to come back in and fix it and bring it up to the
7 standards to make sure it was safe.

8 We have the best trained people in the building
9 trades, that including the operating engineers, the
10 carpenters, and many other trades that you can think of.
11 These people go from anywhere from three to five years of
12 training to learn their craft. And even at that, they're
13 not turned loose on their own to go out and build these
14 projects. These people have supervisors that are trained
15 and we put it in at the highest quality, the safest way,
16 then environmentally safe as humanly known.

17 Now, can we do better? We will always do the
18 best job we can, but we build it to the highest technology
19 and to the best safety standards known to man. That's all I
20 want to say. Thank you very much.

21 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for giving your comment.
22 Next is Richard Townsend.

23 MR. TOWNSEND: Richard Townsend, R-i-c-h-a-r-d,
24 T-o-w-n-s-e-n-d, Pipefitter, Local 290. I want to yield my
25 time to Dennis.

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1 MR. COELIN: Excuse me. Dennis Coplin again.
2 On a different subject, somebody brought up on
3 yesterday night's meeting regarding the safety on pipeline.
4 Pipeline is the highest safety standard known to man as far
5 as moving a mass quantity of either a petroleum product or
6 gas or chemical. It is the safest way of doing it.
7 People talk about terrorists attacking it, things
8 like this. They're going to first have to dig -- and
9 they're worried about people going out there and digging it
10 up. Everybody knows that, by law, you're required to dial
11 8-1-1 and ask permission, even on your own property to dig a
12 hole. So, go around digging up these pipelines, if you're
13 doing it, you have other problems. But we need people to
14 understand this is a safe means of transportation of the
15 project. It is going to be run through property, and I
16 would like to say when you end up running this through your
17 property, we will build it safety. We will build it clean.
18 We will work with you. And many times the property is in
19 better condition after we left than it was before we got
20 there. We work with you.
21 Now, eminent domain, yes, it is an issue. No
22 public project known to man in the United States would be
23 built without some form of eminent domain. Some properties
24 are owned by more than 50 people. Try to get 50 people to
25 all agree to one thing, pretty hard to do. But when it's

PM5-3

PM5-4

PM5-5

PM5-6

PM5-3 Comment noted.
PM5-4 Comment noted.
PM5-5 Comment noted.
PM5-6 Comment noted.

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1 done, we ask that FERC, the owners of these projects to work
2 with the owner to make an equitable and fair negotiated deal
3 with those property owners. We want to see them prosper.
4 We don't want to see them suffer, but a fact is fact. Some
5 form of eminent domain will be used on this pipeline
6 somewhere along it. It just is a fact. You wouldn't have
7 any road. You wouldn't have any railroads. You wouldn't
8 have any bridges. You wouldn't have any infrastructure in
9 the United States without some form of eminent domain.
10 Thank you.

PM5-6
Cont.

11 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
12 is Gil Freeland.

13 MR. FREELAND: Hi. My name is Gil Freeland,
14 G-i-l, F-r-e-e-l-a-n-d, and I'm a 33 member of Local
15 Plumbers and Steamfitters 290.

16 I'd like to talk a little bit about our safety as
17 well, and the things we do to follow the rules. We have
18 five different training schools throughout our jurisdiction
19 in the State of Oregon. We train our people to the highest
20 standards in the United States.

PM5-7

21 I would like to say a few things about pipelines.
22 Pipelines in the State of Oregon alone transfer about 20,000
23 miles of natural gas, oil, jet fuel, and very, very safely.
24 And without all of these pipelines, our state would not too
25 well. We need to have this type of thing to grow and to

PM5-8

PM5-7 Comment noted.

PM5-8 Comment noted.

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1 keep our state economy on the mend and on the upswing. | PMS-8
2 Thank you very much. | Cont.

3 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. I'm
4 going to read a bunch of names here, Aaron Parker is next,
5 then Art Cady, Carter Rose, and Ricky Iboa.

6 MR. PARKER: My name is Aaron Parker, A-a-r-o-n,
7 P-a-r-k-e-r. I'm a third term steamfitter apprentice, Local
8 290 out of Duathlon, Oregon. I just wanted to say thank you
9 for everyone coming, and I am very lucky to be a part of
10 this trade. It is my livelihood. I plan on -- I have
11 goals, you know. I want to have a family, and I feel like
12 this pipeline is something I can be proud of and I can show | PMS-9
13 my family my future.

14 You know, I did -- it'll be a really cool feeling
15 -- sorry -- a little bit nervous. Thank you all for your
16 time.

17 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. Next
18 is Art Cady.

19 MR. CADY: Hi. My name is Art Cady, C-a-d-y,
20 first name Art, A-r-t. I represent Plumbers and
21 Steamfitters Local 290 in support of Jordan Cove and the | PMS-10
22 pipeline projects.

23 I'd like to address some fears and misconceptions
24 regarding construction and inspection. Coats for pipeline | PMS-11
25 -- power piping and processed piping are very explicit.

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PM5-9 Comment noted.
PM5-10 Comment noted.
PM5-11 Comment noted.

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1 They're very strict and set a very high standard, but a
2 minimum standard. Union work always exceeds the minimum
3 standards, which are already very high.

PM5-11
Cont.

4 To those of you that are concerned about welds.
5 I heard a speaker last night say they put less weld in the
6 less populated areas. That's not true. It's absolutely not
7 true. It's not possible. Welds are 100 percent inspected.
8 Pipeline welds are 100 percent radio graft. A flaw on a
9 pipeline as small as an arch strike on a pipe is a cutout.
10 The remove the section of pipe and replace it with new.
11 That is a fact. And please be assured that we have the
12 highest quality craftsmen in the world.

PM5-12

13 I've been a US craftsman for 40 years. I've been
14 a weld inspector for over -- well, a little over 12 years.
15 I've worked in Europe. I've worked in South America. I've
16 worked in Australia. And I've never seen finer welders and
17 finer craftsmen than we have right here. I can guarantee
18 you -- I'd like to put your fears to rest that if this
19 project goes through, and I hope it does, that it will be
20 exceeding the codes. Thank you very much.

21 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. Next
22 is Carter Rose.

23 MR. ROSE: I'd like to address, generally, the
24 regulatory process. I'm aware that most of the projects
25 that come before FERC are approved, over 90 percent. I may

PM5-13

PM5-12 Comment noted.

PM5-13 Comment noted.

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1 be wrong on that, but I was just given information about

2 that from people that would imagine know.

3 There was a very famous book written in --

4 published in the 1930s by Walter Cannon called The Wisdom of

5 the Body. And in that book a noted -- he being a noted

6 physiologist at Harvard University talks about the extremely

7 complex regulatory processes that go on within each of our

8 bodies to make it possible for us to do, in part, what we're

9 doing right now, listening to one another and speaking to

10 one another.

11 And then Loren Eiseley in the Invisible Pyramid

12 written around 1970 -- published around 1970 reminds us that

13 no such eloquent and complex regulatory system exists

14 socially, but here we are. We're trying to do it right

15 here, and I'm trying to give you information about --

16 feedback information in a regulatory system.

17 I have professional background in what I'm

18 talking about as an electrical engineer. We, as electrical

19 engineers, are very concerned about safety of systems. The

20 pipeline is a linear thing. It is being fed by the fracking

21 processes, and there are a lot of legally-trained people

22 that are backing away from the legal wrangling that is going

23 on around fracking. And then Gary Snyder, the poet, reminds

24 us several decades ago that it is unethical, especially from

25 a scientific, ecological point of view to be transferring

PM5-13
Cont.

PM5-14 Comment noted.

PM5-14

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1 water from one watershed to another. And I would add to
2 that, as a corollary, that is unethical to be transporting
3 energy out of where it's extracted from into other places
4 where it's needed.

PM5-15

5 Now, you may disagree deeply with that, and yes,
6 it would require a lot of lifestyle changes, but it
7 certainly would be abiding by the life rules that the Earth
8 itself, as a living organism, lives by. I also want to say
9 that there is a last chapter, I believe 15, in the Power
10 Elite, a book by C. Wright Mills, and he --

11 MR. FRIEDMAN: Mr. Rose, I ask that you wrap up
12 now.

13 MR. ROSE: Yes.

14 MR. FRIEDMAN: And you may send the FERC
15 detailed, written comments. So, thank you for your
16 comments.

17 MR. ROSE: I will wrap up. Please give me an
18 opportunity to wrap up.

19 In that chapter, the higher immorality, C. Wright
20 Mills details the problems with higher corporate leadership
21 and government leadership to do the right thing morally and
22 value-wise.

23 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

24 Ricky Iboa, Chris Rusch, Jay Hamlin, and Wade
25 Meyrick, and please line up behind the microphone so that we

PM5-15 Comment noted.

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1 can go quickly. And I would like to urge everyone to please
2 stick to the three-minute rule so that we all get equal
3 treatment. And if you have long, complex comments please
4 send them to the FERC either electronically or in writing.

5 MR. IBOA: Hello. My name is Rick Iboa, I-b-o-a,
6 and I'm the representative for Local 701, Operating
7 Engineers.

8 Pacific Connector Pipeline will employ an average
9 of 840 people for two years, with a peak of 1,400. The
10 workforce that will build this line are the same people that
11 build your road works, your sewer lines, public buildings,
12 and school.

13 I've heard at all the meetings this week that
14 safety is a big concern. We're professionals enough to
15 build your schools and that we send our kids too, but for
16 some reason we are not good enough to build gas lines. All
17 of a sudden, we are a dangerous workforce. Every day
18 natural gas, oil, gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel are
19 transported through more than 20,000 miles of existing
20 pipeline across the State of Oregon. Without this network
21 building, our members and economy will be in big trouble.

22 This facility is proven and safe. This terminal paves a way
23 for an average of \$25 million per year into taxes in Coos
24 County, that the pipeline will page an average of 3 million
25 per year in taxes in Coos, Douglas, Jackson, and Klamath

PM5-16

PM5-17

PM5-18

PM5 Continued, page 28 of 115

PM5-16 Comment noted.

PM5-17 Comment noted.

PM5-18 Comment noted.

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1 counties. That is a tremendous amount of money for those
2 counties that have seen the revenue from the timber fall
3 off.

4 This is money that will help provide better
5 schools and more sheriff deputies. At nearly \$8 billion,
6 the Jordan Cove and Pacific Connector will be the single
7 largest private investment in the history of Oregon. As
8 such, this project will create thousands of well-paying,
9 union construction jobs with great benefits. Thank you.

10 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.
11 Next, is Chris Rusch.

12 MS. RUSCH: Good evening. I'm Chris Rusch,
13 C-h-r-i-s, R-u-s-c-h. I'm here presenting South Umpqua
14 Community Partnership. We are an organization dedicated to
15 the restoration of the Upper South Umpqua and the salmon --
16 the forest and the salmon.

17 So, we are not in favor of authorizing the
18 Pacific Connector gas pipeline for the following reasons.
19 It does not comply with the intent of the Northwest Forest
20 Plan to protect our natural resources. It does not comply
21 with the Clean Water Act, as it will exceed sediment loads
22 and water temperature allowances.

23 The DEIS does not adequately address safety
24 issues. There's evidence that rural areas have weaker
25 pipeline safety standards, i.e., fewer welds are inspected,

PM5-18

PM5-19

PM5-20

PM5 Continued, page 29 of 115

- PM5-19 The Project must comply with all laws or it will not be approved. See section 4.4 for water quality. Compliance with the Northwest Forest Plan is assessed in applicable sections of chapter 4, particularly in section 4.1.
- PM5-20 Safety is addressed in section 4.13. Also see the response to IND1-7.

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1 thinner materials are allowed, and no inherent inspections
 2 are required on the pipeline once it is in the ground. PM5-20
 3 Emergency services response time may not be adequate to
 4 protect rural areas.

5 This pipeline will take people's land against
 6 their will and will not give fair compensation. A
 7 for-profit pipeline built for resource export is not a
 8 national priority for energy, security, and must not be
 9 built using eminent domain for property acquisition. This
 10 violates the basic requirements of eminent domain. PM5-21

11 The issue of temporary, extra work areas must be
 12 addressed with specific areas and land type identified. The
 13 EIS should state how many extra acres will need to be
 14 clear-cut for staging and work areas. We believe
 15 mitigations are inadequate. There is no backup plan for
 16 failed reforestation efforts, long-term noxious weed
 17 management, or management for riparian buffer. Mitigations
 18 are inadequate for raw plant and animal species, especially
 19 those protected under the survey management requirements
 20 under the Northwest Forest Plan. PM5-22

21 The EIS does not discuss how the pipeline would
 22 influence the spread of wildfire. The application should
 23 consider the increased fire suppression costs and delays in
 24 fire suppression waiting for experts to arrive on the scene
 25 to give advice. The emergency response plan in the EIS is PM5-23

PM5 Continued, page 30 of 115

PM5-21 See the response to IND1-5.

PM5-22 The acres that would be used for extra work areas are disclosed in several places in chapter 4; for example, see tables 4.1.2.2-2 and 4.6.1.2-2.

PM5-23 The DEIS includes extensive avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures designed to minimize adverse effects. See, for example, the list of mitigation required by the BLM and Forest Service in chapter 2. The regulatory agencies, both federal and state, are expected to require additional mitigation. For example NMFS and FWS will require mitigation as part of their BO and the CORE will require mitigation for wetland impacts.

PM5-24 The DEIS addresses impacts the Pacific Connector pipeline may have on local fire departments in section 4.9.2.6. That section indicated that Pacific Connector has produced an Emergency Response Plan, a Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan, and a Safety and Security Plan. In addition, DOT safety regulations require the pipeline company to coordinate with local responders. Pacific Connector would provide appropriate training to local emergency service providers before putting the pipeline into service. Safety measures that would minimize risks of fires in forested lands are discussed in section 4.13.9.1 of the DEIS. Off-highway vehicle (OHV) controls are discussed in section 4.8.1.2 of the DEIS. Furthermore, FERC is not proposing this Project, the applicants are; FERC is a federal regulator of the Project and the lead NEPA agency.

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1 not adequate.
2 Lastly, the EIS does not address Oregon statewide
3 land use goals requiring conservation of the care and
4 capacity of our air and water. Thank you.

PM5-24
Cont.

PM5-25

5 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. Next
6 is Jay Hamlin, Ray Meyrick, Naomi Johnson, and Lennie Ellis.

7 MR. HAMLIN: My name is Jay Hamlin, H-a-m-l-i-n.
8 I work for the Operating Engineers 701 as a field
9 representative, but in 2010 I was on the Ruby line and I
10 just wanted to tell everybody what I saw and witnessed on
11 the Ruby line.

12 I just wanted to touch on the maintenance
13 integrity of the pipeline. On the Ruby line, the major
14 portion of the line was 540 weld, which is just over a
15 half-inch thick. Then when it comes to roadways, the
16 thickness jumps up to 800 weld, which is just over
17 three-quarters of an inch thick.

PM5-26

18 As far as maintenance on the line, they send
19 "pigs" through, and "pigs" is a computerized plug that goes
20 through and it tells how thick the pipe is, how the coating
21 is on the outside of it, what rocks are sitting on the
22 outside, how far the rocks are from the outside of the pipe.
23 It can tell you what metal is outside the pipe and what kind
24 of metal it is. So, as far as maintenance after the pipe is
25 in the ground, they can tell you what's going on inside the

PM5-27

PM5 Continued, page 31 of 115

PM5-25 As shown in table 4.14.3.1, the Project would disturb between 0 and 2 percent of any of the 19 fifth-field watersheds crossed by the project. On a state-wide basis, the disturbance would be very small. We do not believe that the level of disturbance, while important at the local level, would affect carrying capacity at the state level.

PM5-26 Comment noted.

PM5-27 Comment noted.

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1 ground right outside the ditch.

2 And as far as Williams stating they're going to
3 bring all of their hands to work, Rockford tried to do the
4 same thing with Ruby. They tried bringing in all their own
5 operators, and we stood up and said there's absolutely no
6 way. Under our agreement, you can't bring in all of your
7 workforce from outside the state, and the majority of the
8 work was done by operating engineers. Thank you.

9 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. Next
10 is Wade Meyrick.

11 MR. MEYRICK: Wade Meyrick, W-a-d-e,
12 M-e-y-r-i-c-k, and I'm a member of 290, and a
13 multi-generation Oregonian, and my great grandmother's
14 grandmother was born on this side of the trail in Oregon
15 City.

16 I love my state. It's beautiful. And a lot of
17 the things are people being afraid, and that's all right.
18 One of my anthropology professors said it's whose ox is
19 being gored. You know, if it's my ox -- I mean if it's your
20 ox, it's, brother, I'm sorry. That must be rough. If it's
21 my ox, it's Jesus Christ, my ox is being gored.

22 And a lot of you guys have eminent domain
23 questions about your property, issues about safety, you
24 know, the facility in Coos Bay. And I would just say that,
25 you know, I'm an instructor. I teach a lot of these kids.

PM5-27
Cont.

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1 And I was back in Michigan with all kinds of other
2 tradesmen, building trades people from all over the country
3 and we're union tradesmen and we push ourselves to always be
4 the best in all the codes for the ditches that that pipe's
5 going to lie in, the coating on that ditch, the strength of
6 it, the weld, everything. We do our best. That's why we
7 have codes. We say -- it's called regulation. A lot of
8 people in our country damn regulation. Well, regulations
9 are good. Regulations that try to mitigate disasters and
10 makes the thing safe, so from a safety perspective, as an
11 Oregonian, I'm happy for the jobs and I'm happy with the
12 safety issues. We do our best. If it's built by us union
13 hands here in 290 and these other brothers, it'll be done
14 right. If it's built by some fly-by-nighters, well then, I
15 hope you guys bitch about that and insist it's not.

PM5-28

16 If it comes to eminent domain issues, every
17 single pipeline that's ever been built had people just like
18 you that were concerned about their property and the issues
19 there. And I'm on your side. I want you to get the most
20 money you possibly can and the best guarantees for safety
21 and everything that you can. You know, get this stuff built
22 by local people. 290 is a local union. These other locals
23 are local unions. These are kids from all over this state.
24 We have five apprentice training centers all over the state.
25 When we do Coos Bay, we'll open that one back up.

PM5-29

PM5-28 Comment noted.

PM5-29 Comment noted.

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1 We have one there too, and we'd love to get a bunch of your
2 kids into this trade. My degrees are anthropology and
3 history, and I'm happy to be a union brother. This is
4 something I can do, feel proud about, be part of the
5 community. You know it's called -- I'm a rainbow warrior of
6 living light. I love you guys. Do my best. And I don't
7 have a problem with this. Understand some of you do, but
8 the safety is being dealt with and get the best deal that
9 you can when you strike for you land and let's get on
10 together. This is Oregon. We're all in this together.
11 Thank you very much.

12 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. Next
13 we have Naomi Johnson, then Lennie Ellis, then Lou
14 Christian, and Mark Sundstrom.

15 MR. ELLIS: Did you have someone else before me?
16 I'm Lennie Ellis.

17 MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, Naomi.

18 MS. JOHNSON: Hello. My name is Naomi Johnson.
19 I would like to thank the Federal Energy Regulation (sic)
20 Committee and its esteemed panel members for their due
21 diligence and their patience during the public comment
22 period, as well as the Seven Feathers Casino for this forum.

23 I would like the record to reflect I asked that
24 there would not be an extension granted for public comment
25 period and the February 13, 2015 deadline stay because it's

PM5-30

PM5 Continued, page 34 of 115

PM5-30 The FERC decided not to extend the 90-day period for comments on the DEIS past February 13, 2015.

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1 been seven years since this process began. I ask that you
2 authorize the construction and operation of the Jordan Cove
3 LNG plant and the Pacific Connector pipeline.

PM5-30
cont.

4 I am a proud union member of the Laborers Local
5 121, a daughter of a veteran, as well as a daughter of a
6 retired Local 3 operating engineer. It is in the public's
7 interest to construct and operate the Jordan Cove LNG plant
8 and the Pacific Connector pipeline. As a union laborer, I
9 am extensively trained, certified, and qualified in numerous
10 pipeline construction activities.

PM5-31

11 Permanent employment at the Jordan Cove terminal
12 and the Pacific Connector pipeline will include 146 direct
13 jobs, 54 indirect jobs paid by Jordan Cove, which include
14 the Sheriff's Department, fire duties, firefighters, tugboat
15 crews, and emergency planners, 404 other indirect jobs and
16 180 induced jobs for a total of over 700 and total family
17 wage jobs in southwest Oregon. It's our turn. It's our
18 time to boost the State of Oregon's economy and strengthen
19 the job sector in southwest Oregon. Approve the Jordan Cove
20 LNG plant and the Pacific Connector pipeline. Thank you.

PM5-32

21 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. Next
22 is Lennie Ellis, and after Lennie we have Lou Christian,
23 Mark Sundstrom, and then Al Shropshire.

24 MR. ELLIS: My name is Lennie Ellis, L-e-n-n-i-e,
25 E-l-l-i-s. I'm the business manager of IEBW, Local 659.

PM5-31 Comment noted.

PM5-32 Comment noted.

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1 Our jurisdiction is southern Oregon. And every one of the
2 counties that you've listed is encompassed in our
3 jurisdiction. We represent about 2,000 -- a little over
4 2,000 members, probably around 3,000 lives there. And we
5 have been talking about this project for over two years, and
6 all of our members are in full support of the project moving
7 forward. So, thank you.

PM5-33

8 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Lou
9 Christian.

10 MR. CHRISTIAN: Thank you. My name is Lou
11 Christian, L-o-u, last name is Christian, C-h-r-i-s-t-i-a-n.
12 I'd like to thank the members of the committee, panel here
13 tonight for listening to all of the concerns that are
14 expressed by both people for and against. And I want to
15 make sure that the process, even though we will benefit as
16 plumbers and steamfitters, which I am a member of that local
17 union and Local 290. And we do benefit directly with jobs
18 that are created, and we also are members of the community.

19 We have many members that will be affected. This
20 will run through their property, and we want to make sure
21 that they get treated fairly and that all the people on the
22 jurisdiction -- on the routes of the pipeline do get fair
23 settlements and their property is treated well. We've seen
24 what's happened in the past when poor quality and poor
25 construction techniques were used by a company out of the

PM5-34

PM5-33 Comment noted.

PM5-34 Comment noted.

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PM5 **Continued, page 37 of 115**

1 area that was unfamiliar with our situation here and
2 performed very poorly on the 12-inch pipeline at Coos Bay.

3 I just want to assure the people who are going to
4 have this pipeline ran, if it is approved, that just like
5 our other brothers have said, this is going to be done to
6 the highest and safest standards. Thank you.

PM5-35

7 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
8 is Mark Sundstrom.

9 MR. SUNDSTROM: My name is Mark Sundstrom,
10 M-a-r-k, S-u-n-d-s-t-r-o-m. There's been, you know, plenty
11 of talk from the union side of things about safety and
12 quality, and you know, the economy and the jobs, so you
13 know, what this is -- this is about the environment impact
14 statement, so I'm going to take that direction here.

15 We have an environment in the global economy that
16 is in dire need. It's in a freefall. There's CO2, CO,
17 sulfur, mercury that's being emitted. You know there's
18 pollutants being added to our atmosphere and to our rivers
19 and to our streams, and we have an opportunity to make a
20 change here and to make a transition.

21 Liquefied natural gas and the burning of natural
22 gas rather than the burning of coal will make a substantial
23 difference in the CO2 and CO emissions, the mercury in our
24 streams that falls because it's carried over here by the
25 trade winds.

PM5-36

PM5-35 Comment noted.

PM5-36 Comment noted.

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1 Our environment is in a freefall, and I liken it
2 to as, you know, jumping out of an airplane and you're in a
3 freefall, you know, you need a parachute. You need some
4 plan that's going to help you not fall down and give you
5 time to assess the safety of your landing and where you're
6 going to end up, and if we just continue to plunge to the
7 earth and we don't pull the ripcord and we don't use that
8 parachute and take the opportunity to have a transition to
9 cleaner fuels and to save our environment then we're just
10 going to crash into the ground. You know, we need to pull
11 that ripcord.

12 We can't be so concerned about whether we're
13 going to wrinkle the suit we're wearing or how neatly that
14 parachute's folded that we don't even do anything. So,
15 doing nothing is not an option. I say that, you know, we
16 need to make transitions with solar, with wind, with LNG.
17 We need to take every opportunity we can to clean up our
18 global environment. Thank you.

19 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. Al
20 Shropshire and then Mike Conaway and then Willie Myers and
21 then Susan Evans and then Robert Lee, and if you could all
22 be lined up ready to speak, I appreciate that.

23 MR. SHROPSHIRE: Yes, my name is Al Shropshire,
24 S-h-r-o-p-s-h-i-r-e. I'm the business manager of Plumbers
25 and Steamfitters Local 290. I represent 4,300 plumbers,

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PM5 **Continued, page 39 of 115**

1 steamfitters, and pipeliners in the State of Oregon.

2 And it's really my job to be their spokesman, but
3 so many of them have got up here and spoke so eloquently
4 here tonight that I'm only going to just make a few of the
5 points because they've made most of the points that I was
6 going to make already, and I thank them for it.

7 All of our members really do care about the
8 environment and we also care about jobs. We believe that we
9 can have both. We believe that we can have growth and
10 protect our environment if these projects are engineered and
11 constructed properly. Our members -- it's been said before
12 tonight that our members we want the landowners to be
13 treated fairly and for the environment to be protected.

14 The economic boost to southern Oregon and the
15 increased tax base is in the public interest. Thank you.

PM5-37

16 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Mike
17 Conaway.

18 MR. CONAWAY: Mike Conaway, M-i-k-e,
19 C-o-n-a-w-a-y. I came here tonight to talk about the
20 integrity of the pipeline and the pipeline is the only thing
21 I'm going to talk about.

22 I'm a certified welding inspector on pipeline,
23 and that's about what I've done for the last 50 years. I've
24 welded on pipelines. I've inspected on pipelines now that
25 I've got older, and I will tell you that the integrity of

PM5-37 Comment noted.

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PM5 **Continued, page 40 of 115**

1 the pipeline will be in tact. These engineers that build
2 these pipelines and lay them out know the stress. They know
3 how to get rid of the stress by the way they lay the
4 pipeline. The pipeline will have more that 4 feet of cover
5 over it.

PM5-38

PM5-38 Comment noted.

6 The welding and inspection these are all
7 real-time x-rays that will be done on the welds. You can
8 tell every minuet part of the weld. You can tell if the
9 weld is low or whatever. You can tell that, and it's
10 rejected, and when it's rejected it's repaired. This is all
11 done before it's coated and laid in the ground. So, the
12 integrity of the pipeline will be of its utmost. The
13 inspection of the pipe and the manufacturing process is
14 manufactured under standards that are set 10 years ago, 15
15 years ago and always kept up.

16 You'll have a bar code on every piece of pipe.
17 You'll know the heat number. You'll know every detail about
18 that pipe. You'll tell how many piece of iron was put into
19 the pot that made the plate, that made the roll, and the
20 seam on the pipe will be x-rayed, and any flaws in that it
21 is cut, sent back to the smelter, melted down again. So,
22 the quality of the material going into the pipeline is the
23 best. There's no flaw to it.

24 And I can tell you that when they lay that
25 pipeline and it's down to Coos Bay the people that they

PM5-39

PM5-39 Comment noted.

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1 cross the land they will cross that land, they'll put that
2 land back together again. They'll take all the topsoil off
3 to one side and put all the lower material back into the
4 ditch, put the topsoil back on and make it a park. And the
5 Forest Service and those people will make sure you get the
6 right kind of grass growing on top of the scar that they've
7 left. And in about less than a year, you'll see that it's
8 like a park in there.

PM5-39

9 And so -- and I've laid too many miles of
10 pipeline to not know what I'm talking about. You have any
11 problem with it go up to the Portland area, go talk to the
12 farmers up there that was growing trees and how we left
13 their property. Thank you.

14 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment.
15 Willie Myers.

16 MR. MYERS: Good evening. My name is Willie
17 Myers. I'm the executive secretary treasurer of the
18 Columbia Pacific Building Construction Trades Council
19 representing more than 15,000 of the most skilled working
20 craftsmen and women in the Northwest, in the world.

21 This project will help stop -- excuse me -- will
22 help us recover from one of the worst recessions our country
23 has ever seen. The construction industry saw unemployment
24 rates of higher than 50 percent in some of the crafts in the
25 building trades that Columbia Pacific Building Trades

PM5-40

PM5-40 Comment noted.

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1 represents. A lot of those members lost their homes, lost
2 their families, had to move out of the area, and this is an
3 opportunity to rebuild the southern part of our state in a
4 way that will employ those skilled men and women of the
5 construction industry.

6 We need this project. It's an \$8 billion
7 investment -- nearly \$8 billion investment into an economy
8 that's going to have a ripple effect. It is going to affect
9 many other businesses as well positively. There is a great
10 example of that in Hillsboro in Gresham, which is about as
11 far apart as Coos Bay and Gold Beach, basically.

12 So, there was a construction project that was an
13 investment of over \$7 billion called Intel out in Hillsboro,
14 Oregon. And there was manufacturer trophies in Gresham,
15 Oregon that survived the last recession because 60 percent
16 of their business was because the Intel Project that was a
17 county across, a county away from where they were located.
18 Two separate counties and it was an economic boost that will
19 generate a lot of success in this region.

20 So, for that reason, Columbia Pacific Building
21 Trade hopes that we move this process forward -- and both
22 these projects, the LNG facility and the pipeline both get
23 built. Thank you.

24 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
25 is Susie Evans.

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1 MS. EVANS: Susan Evans, E-v-a-n-s. Firstly, I
2 am in full agreement with the comments and concerns already
3 expressed by Chris Rusch of CIRCA. And I do request a
4 comment extension to review the over 5,000-page DEIS
5 document.

PM5-41

6 Just a few other points, 90 percent of the 300
7 affected private landowners have said no to the use of their
8 land for this pipeline. The Canadian company, Veresen, a
9 private company -- is a private company.

PM5-42

10 FERC's rural, Class 1 standards will save money
11 for this private company while subjecting any and all
12 families, visitors, and area tourists to high risks and low
13 safety precautions. It is therefore vital that the safety
14 standards must be made equal for rural and urban areas.

PM5-43

15 Another point, the instability of the sand dunes
16 on which the LNG terminal would be built is long overdue for
17 an earthquake and Tsunami, and has been expressed by OSU
18 geologist. Another point, I just certainly agree that the
19 DEIS is not dealing adequately, if at all, with wildfire
20 concerns.

PM5-44

PM5-45

21 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Now,
22 I do want to make a point of clarification. There seems to
23 be some more misconceptions out there. The safety standards
24 you just mentioned in terms of classes along a pipeline are
25 not issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

PM5 Continued, page 43 of 115

- PM5-41 The FERC decided not to extend the 90-day period for comments on the DEIS past February 13, 2015.
- PM5-42 See the response to IND1-5.
- PM5-43 See the response to IND1-7.
- PM5-44 Seismic effects are discussed in section 4.2.2.2 of the EIS. Also see response to IND1-4 and PM3-46.
- PM5-45 Wildlife are addressed in detail in sections 4.6 and 4.7.

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1 They are, in fact, standards issued by the U.S. Department
2 of Transportation.

3 Next we have Robert Lee, then Robert Camarillo,
4 then John Clarke, and then Clarence Adams, so please line up
5 so you're ready to speak. Mr. Lee.

6 MR. LEE: I've seen fire and I've seen rain. In
7 1987, a horrific firestorm went through our community, and I
8 lost my home, all my belongings, and my small business. I
9 also have a lot of good friends that are electrical workers
10 and I'm familiar with all the information about pipe welding
11 and so forth, but I've seen a lot of fires in the locality
12 where I live from lighting and inadvertent and inapt human
13 carelessness.

14 Now, in 2004, never say never, I had a fire, some
15 pathway, human error, went through, nearly burned my house
16 down, burned equipment. So, to some of these people that
17 say that it's really safe, yes; I understand how it is, but
18 never say never. So, what I'm concerned about is some of
19 the rural safety because if there was a mega firestorm
20 because right behind the Bland Mountain 1 and the Bland
21 Mountain 2 to the southeast there are more spotted owls and
22 cougars. I'm not concerned about whether they get burned or
23 not. I'm more concerned about a firestorm of such magnitude
24 that the people in Medford would really be frightened
25 because if you get to be 100,000 acres you're not going to

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1 stop this.

2 So, I'm concerned about mitigation at least in
3 the lowest level of assisting local fire departments and
4 districts. And somewhere into the future -- I don't want to
5 be when I'm 77 in 10 years or 87, I don't want to be
6 stamping out fires like beyond Michael Flatly of Lord of the
7 Dance, which I put him to shame, running faster than Ichiro
8 with an inside the park homerun. I don't want to have to do
9 that again.

10 Now, I'm not really paranoid. I'm just cautious,
11 anxious, with a little bit smoke phobia anxiety; but I would
12 like to see more addressing the worst possible case
13 scenario. I don't really think it's going to happen, but
14 if. So, I would also like to see an extension.

15 I read PDF documents all the time, and
16 neurophysiology and molecular biology, but I find it hard to
17 navigate the 5,000 pages and the different -- like you say,
18 the three different segments of it. So, that's about all I
19 have to say. I thank you for your time.

20 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment.
21 Robert Camarillo.

22 MR. CAMARILLO: It's Robert Camarillo,
23 C-a-m-a-r-i-l-l-o, and I'm here on behalf of all the
24 Ironworkers Local 29 and Ironworkers Local 516. We
25 represent about 3,000 throughout the State of Oregon. And

PM5-46

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PM5-46

The DEIS addresses impacts the Pacific Connector pipeline may have on local fire departments in section 4.9.2.6. That section indicated that Pacific Connector has produced an Emergency Response Plan, a Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan, and a Safety and Security Plan. In addition, DOT safety regulations require the pipeline company to coordinate with local responders. Pacific Connector would provide appropriate training to local emergency service providers before putting the pipeline into service. Safety measures that would minimize risks of fires in forested lands are discussed in section 4.13.9.1 of the DEIS. Off-highway vehicle (OHV) controls are discussed in section 4.8.1.2 of the DEIS. Furthermore, FERC is not proposing this Project, the applicants are; FERC is a federal regulator of the Project and the lead NEPA agency.

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1 even though they're not here tonight, I guarantee you
2 they're in favor of this project. We're here to urge you to
3 keep moving this project forward. We're talking about a \$7
4 billion project, not a 7 million.

5 Just imagine the opportunities that this project
6 is going to bring to this area. We probably won't see
7 another project of this magnitude come through this region
8 in our lifetime. You know, when I came in I dropped -- I
9 pulled in and I talked to one of the casino workers and I
10 asked him, you know, hey, how do you feel about this project
11 being built in this area.

12 And he said, hey, you know, I haven't made up my
13 mind, but if it's going to bring jobs I think I'm going to
14 support it, he said. Is there any chance I can get a job on
15 there? I said who knows, you know, there's a possibility,
16 but we need to get this job built.

17 You know, we're talking about some of the most
18 highly trained professionals that are going to be out there
19 working on this project. We spend millions annually
20 training our building trade folks. We're not talking about
21 amateurs. You know, it's not right for these people that
22 live in this community to have to travel to Portland, travel
23 to California to go to work. They should be able to work in
24 their communities. You know, they want to come home to
25 their families just the way we do.

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PM5 **Continued, page 47 of 115**

1 You know, it's easy for us. We have jobs, but
2 what about these people that don't have the opportunity that
3 you and I have. So, again, just deliver a favorable
4 recommendation and let's get this project built. Thank you.

PM5-47

5 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. John
6 Clarke and then Clarence ready to go up afterwards.

7 MR. CLARKE: Clarke, C-l-a-r-k-e, milepost 60.
8 The first document is an email. The board of directors in
9 Douglas County asked the same question that was asked last
10 night about how much gas is going to be delivered, and this
11 is an email that verifies that it's 40 billion cubic feet of
12 gas.

13 The second page shows that there is a odorizing
14 station at Clark branch because it has to be odorized to
15 drop into the domestic market.

16 The next document is a contract between -- and it
17 says there. It says that it's between Jordan Cove and the
18 County of Coos Bay. It was exercised in 2007 by the date.
19 There's nothing on the next page, but on page 2 there's some
20 highlighted stuff and -- sorry -- it says --

21 COURT REPORTER: Speak in the mike, sir.

22 MR. CLARKE: Oh, sorry. The interconnection, you
23 know, it's going to connect to the Pacific Connector
24 pipeline. Then it gives a definition of the pipeline and it
25 says that it goes from the Grand Pass Lateral just in the

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1 vicinity of Roseburg to Coos Bay, Oregon and the manager of
2 the pipe is Northwest Natural Gas.

3 Then the next line shows it is for a firm
4 transportation of 40 million cubic feet gas. They're
5 putting 40 million cubic feet of gas in and they're taking
6 it out and shipping it down to the 12-inch pipeline. So,
7 the answer to that question is that there is no gas for
8 Douglas County because it goes and it comes out.

9 The other is the contract. To make it a valid
10 contract shows that Coos Bay got \$200,000 to exercise this
11 contract. They get \$25,000 a month for this contract, and
12 that when they break ground they'll get another \$200,000.
13 That's about all there is on that.

14 The next is some engineering, and that
15 engineering shows a bridge, and that bridge shows you two
16 pipes on it. One of them is labeled "process gas," the
17 other one is fuel gas. You cannot liquefy odorized gas, so
18 they keep it separate. The next page on there shows a
19 bridge that crosses the wetlands. You'll see the power
20 plant, and it is to the east of where it crosses the bridge.
21 So, that gives you an idea that this pipe that they're
22 showing in the diagram is to the west.

23 So, the 36-inch pipeline is already of gas
24 already gone through a dehydrator and it's on its way to the
25 liquefaction freight. The gas in the 12-inch pipeline is

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1 coming from the west to the east, and it is the fuel gas
2 that runs the power plant.

3 Next is just some pictures, and those pictures
4 are where that 12-inch pipeline crosses Coos Bay. There's
5 out on the north spit there's a sign that says "You are
6 here" and that's what that shows, and it's right there at
7 the end of the pavement. So, if you went down and drove
8 that when the pavement ended -- and so if you go to the next
9 picture and the next picture shows the gas marker, the
10 yellow pipe, and in the background of it you'll see the back
11 of a sign. The next pictures show what that sign says, and
12 it says "The pipeline." Those are mirrored things, one on
13 each side of the entrance to the harbor.

14 So, the pipeline, the 12-inch pipeline is already
15 in the ground. It is capped. It has one customer comes off
16 of it with a 4-inch pipe. As soon as they put that gas in,
17 they'll take it out, and part of that -- the process should
18 include that 12-inch pipeline. That's all I have. Thank
19 you.

20 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Mr. Clarke. Next is
21 Clarence Addams. After Mr. Adams is Pat Jara, Steve Burger,
22 Liz McLellan. I would like everyone to line up behind Mr.
23 Adams so that we can speak quickly.

24 Clarence, the floor is yours.

25 MR. ADDAMS: Clarence, C-l-a-r-k-e-n-o-e,

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1 A-d-d-a-n-s. I represent Landowners United and 3,000 family
2 members who are affected by this pipeline, and myself an
3 affected member, milepost 55.8.

4 These hearings are premature. I believe the
5 reasons for these hearings to be held early in the comment
6 period is because better research, more in depth comments --
7 oral comments, I might add, would be heard by other
8 opponents who could build on them. This also allows the
9 applicants to get a head start on developing counter
10 agreements or arguments for the adverse comments. I suggest
11 hearings later on in this comment period when you withdraw
12 the current EIS for the following reasons.

13 The current DEIS is, at best, an incomplete
14 document. There are no less than 16 items required by FERC
15 to be submitted by the applicants before the end of the
16 comment period. I presume these will be submitted a day
17 before. They include a migratory bird conservation plan, a
18 full spill plan, a spill prevention, containment, and
19 counter-measure plan for non-federal lands, the final
20 mainline lock valve locations with temporary and permanent
21 roads identified, the methodology used for classifying high
22 quality wetlands, a stream crossing wintering plan, and a
23 habitat mitigation plan for impacts on non-federal land.

24 There are also 25 conditions that need to be met
25 before construction begins, including final geotechnical

PM5-48

PM5-49

PM5 Continued, page 50 of 115

PM5-48 The public meetings are one method for people to comment on the Project. They can also comment in writing or via email up until the last day of the 90-day comment period. All comments carry the same weight.

PM5-49 This is a draft; additional studies and data will be included in the final EIS. One purpose of a DEIS is to identify additional information needed, often due to public or agency comments on the DEIS.

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1 data and location mitigation method, seismic stability
2 calculations and design control assurance procedures, final
3 wetland mitigation wetland plan, a plan to reduce lighting
4 affects on wildlife, a monitoring and adaptive management
5 plan for protection of pinnipeds, consultation with the FAA
6 for safe use and preservation of navigable air space, and a
7 Jordan Cove emergency response plan.

8 On top of all those there are at least 26
9 conditions before a final design of facilities. It appears
10 none of these will be subject to public scrutiny and
11 comment. I recommend FERC follow the NEPA rules it purports
12 to uphold, withdraw this document for one that meets the
13 requirements and allows the full public review.

14 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. So,
15 the next speakers are Pat Lara, Steve Burger, Rose Matteson,
16 Paige Heron, and then M.A. Hansen. And after Ms. Hansen
17 speaks, we'll take a five-minute break.

18 MR. LARA: Pat Lara, L-a-r-a is the last name.
19 I'm with the Boilermakers Local 242, Portland/Spokane.

20 Where to start? Expert professional --

21 COURT REPORTER: Speak in the microphone, please.

22 MR. LARA: What's the difference, right? An
23 expert he's done it more than once. Professional ^^^^

24 COURT REPORTER: Microphone.

25 MR. LARA: -- he does it for a living. That's

PM5-50

PM5 Continued, page 51 of 115

PM5-50

The FEIS will disclose the environmental effects of the Project. It is not a decision document. The FEIS will likely include additional requirements that must be met during final design. The Commission will consider the effects disclosed in the FEIS and the additional information submitted with the final design prior to authorizing construction. Full surveys and design cannot be completed until the applicant gains access to the entire route. Currently they have not been permitted to survey most private lands.

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1 what I am, a professional. I do this for a living. I'm
2 very passionate about my skill set. One of those skills is
3 welding, okay.

4 I'm going to be training kids drawn from this
5 area to this facility and put that same passion that I give
6 to them towards that welding that's going to power this job
7 to make you guys comfortable. I guarantee you somebody in
8 this room is going to be affected and is going to prosper
9 from this job because of those very same reasons.

10 This pipeline isn't just a pipeline coming
11 through here. It's a lifeline for this community. I'll
12 give you an example. I stopped into Canyonville, and I
13 talked to a lady that has four sons. None of them are
14 working. She is not working. She was so excited to hear
15 that there was an opportunity like that in this area. And I
16 handed out four business cards and she's going to be calling
17 me to apply herself into this apprenticeship program.

PM5-51

18 So, I urge you guys to kind of think bigger than
19 just a pipeline coming through here. Think of the benefits
20 this is going to bring to your community. Thank you.

21 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. Next
22 speaker is Steve Burger.

23 MR. BURGER: Steve Burger, S-t-e-v-e,
24 B-u-r-g-e-r. I'm too with Boilermakers Local 242 out of
25 Portland/Spokane.

PM5-51 Comment noted.

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1 We've got a training center in Portland and one
2 in Spokane. There's probably going to be a lot of jobs. I
3 heard some comments the other day, the other evening about
4 all these workers or transient workers that are going to
5 come in here and they're going to leave. Yes, that's true.
6 A lot of us will leave, but isn't just going to be providing
7 jobs for this project. There are going to be other
8 infrastructure jobs.

9 I mean we when we're here we got to go shopping.
10 That entails hiring more people to work in the grocery
11 stores. We buy gas. That means more people work to provide
12 jobs at gas stations, restaurants, you know. And then when
13 the project's over in four years a lot of the people might
14 -- a few of the people might decide to stay in this area
15 because they like the area. They like the fishing. They
16 like the dunes. They like the sports, you know, and that's
17 going to rejuvenate the jobs around this area.

18 So, I just want to say that this isn't just going
19 to provide temporary jobs for this, but it could provide
20 long-term jobs and more economy to this area. Thank you.

PM5-52

21 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
22 speaker is Liz Matteson.

23 MS. MATTESON: My name is Liz Matteson, L-i-z,
24 M-a-t-t-e-s-o-n, and I agree that we need to think bigger
25 and more long-term, but I come from a different angle.

PM5-52 Comment noted.

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1 The Draft EIS does not take into full
2 consideration the public's need for this project, nor
3 address what the significant public benefit of this project
4 would be that would offset all the negative impacts to the
5 forests, the rivers, the streams, and the health and the
6 welfare, and the safety of the citizens of Oregon.

PM5-53

7 The Draft EIS fails to consider the impact of
8 increased herbicide that will be aerially sprayed to
9 maintain the 230-mile, 90-foot wide corridor, herbicide that
10 would increase the toxic load on our watersheds, and that's
11 a long-term impact, impacting the health of our citizens,
12 the Oregon citizens. And a lot of people don't connect the
13 dots to why there's so much cancer. I personally believe
14 there's a lot of cancer because of the toxins in our
15 environment and herbicide is one, and I would like to see
16 not so much herbicide. If there was a way -- if this
17 proposed pipeline is actually built, I would love it if
18 there was a way to maintain the corridor without herbicide.

PM5-54

19 What is the public need to undertake such a
20 project, and that's part of the Draft EIS, page 4163, states
21 that you need to address the public need.

22 A lot of things have already been -- I've crossed
23 out a lot of things that have already been mentioned by
24 Chris Rusch and Susie Evans and Robert Lee Evans pointed out
25 the impact of wildfire in our region. If there was to be a

PM5-55

PM5 Continued, page 54 of 115

PM5-53 The FEIS does not determine the public benefit of the project; this is determined by the Commission. The EIS discloses the environmental effects of the project.

PM5-54 Restrictions and proper use of herbicide during the Project's construction and operation, as well as its effects, are addressed in section 4.5 of the DEIS.

PM5-55 See the response to IND1-2. See the discussion of risks in section 4.13.

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1 leak, then the resulting explosion would not impact just a
2 few rural citizens, it would impact a large number of rural
3 citizens.

PM5-55
Cont.

4 And then as far as job, I totally support people
5 having jobs in Oregon and totally support the fine work that
6 I've been hearing people are saying that they do in the
7 unions, but what I've also heard is there's no benefit to
8 Americans and the higher energy costs that would result due
9 to this proposed project. The gas that would enter the
10 proposed Pacific Connector gas pipeline would all be used
11 for export, with profits going to foreign investors.

PM5-56

12 Exporting natural gas would cause our prices to compete on
13 the world market. So, this is the key that it would raise
14 our natural gas prices by up to potentially 25 percent and
15 electric bills potentially by 3 percent, which would
16 threaten U.S. jobs where factories depend on natural gas.

17 The Department of Energy has determined that
18 exporting natural gas could cause up to 1.2 million
19 manufacturing jobs to be lost to overseas factories. So,
20 that's kind of a long-term view of the impact of this
21 project on jobs.

22 On the other hand, the Jordan Cove Project would
23 generate only about a hundred permanent, full-time jobs for
24 local workers. So, there'd be a lot of jobs for people in
25 the next four years and then it would dry up again.

PM5-57

PM5 Continued, page 55 of 115

PM5-56 A 2012 study by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) stated: "...U.S. natural gas prices are projected to rise over the long run, even before considering the possibility of additional exports." Another 2012 study by NERA Economic Consultants for DOE found that the nation is "...projected to gain net economic benefits from allowing LNG exports."

PM5-57 Section 4.9 includes estimates of employment and taxes that would result from the project. Most jobs would be associated with construction. Table 4.9.1.4-2 estimates 145 direct jobs and 445 indirect jobs associated with operation of the terminal in Coos County. The pipeline is estimated to create about 9 permanent jobs (page 4-816). Tables in section 4.9 also disclose the number on construction jobs, which are considerably higher. As for the comparison with Malin, we are not aware of an LNG terminal having been built in Malin.

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1 MR. FRIEDMAN: Okay, so your time is up and so we
2 have the next speaker. Thank you for your comments.

3 MS. MAITESON: One more thing, I also want the
4 comment period to be extended. We need to extend that.

PM5-58

5 MR. FRIEDMAN: The next speaker is Paige Heron.
6 And I'm going to reiterate that we do need everyone to stick
7 to the three-minute period so then every speaker can speak.

8 MR. HERON: Good evening. My name is Paige
9 Heron, and I'm the son of Selena Heron and Marcus Abran.
10 And my people came to this land a couple of generations ago,
11 but I was born in this land and this is a land that I'm
12 responsible to and responsible for.

13 And I'm really grateful to all of you in this
14 room for coming and speaking and being here representing
15 your families and representing the people that you care for
16 because we're the people that need to work together and
17 regardless of what color shirt you're wearing, I'm grateful
18 to see you.

19 And I'm grateful to you for doing the work that
20 you're doing to try and do the best job that you think you
21 can, and I salute you for that.

22 I live down the river, about a mile down the
23 river from where the proposed pipeline will go under -- I
24 believe it's under the South Umpqua River and therefore I'm
25 affected, though not directly, but directly. It's my hope

PM5-58 The FERC decided not to extend the 90-day period for comments
on the DEIS past February 13, 2015.

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1 and my prayer that the people here that our people will be
2 able to be here for more than just this generation and more
3 than just the generations that we'll see. And the years of
4 profit, monetary profit that this project will bring will be
5 few. And I don't see the benefit extending beyond that. I
6 see a lot of harm being done. And while there will be
7 monetary profit for a few families, for many thousands of
8 families even, where does that go and where is that going to
9 take us, and how is it going to take us to a model that will
10 live beyond that?

11 I hope that we'll be around, but I don't see a
12 lot of signs that say that we will. And so I am entreating
13 all of you to keep that in mind when you make decisions, and
14 thanks again for being here.

15 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
16 is M.A. Hansen, and after Ms. Hansen we're going to take a
17 short break, five minutes. And after that it'll be Anthony
18 Ladd's turn to speak.

19 MS. HANSEN: Hi. I'm M. A. Hansen.

20 Anyway, I hold a degree in environmental studies
21 and planning. I can ride (sic) DIS. I agree with everybody
22 here that talked on the EIS. Everything they said is a
23 problem with this, and I don't even want to go into that.

24 The LNG pipeline -- now, I'm speaking from my
25 environmental studies degree. Liquefied natural gas has

PM5-59

PM5-60

PM5 Continued, page 57 of 115

PM5-59 Comment noted.

PM5-60 Comment noted. We are not aware of studies that prove LNG is more detrimental than coal.

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1 been proven to be far more detrimental than coal. Oregon
2 has already passed a law to stop the use of coal in their
3 electricity. We do not like coal here, so I'm not for coal,
4 but LNG gas is more detrimental.

PM5-60
Cont.

5 I traveled with -- I traveled to all four of the
6 counties that this pipeline is proposed to go through and I
7 was at every meeting that FERC put on, that the project
8 managers put on. I asked the project managers -- this is to
9 you people who think you're going to get jobs. You're
10 dealing with people that have lied to us time and again.

11 I have been doing this for eight years, sometimes
12 day and night fighting this pipeline. It does not go across
13 my hundred acres. It's wrong. I am a concerned citizen.
14 It's wrong. That's why I'm fighting it. I have been told
15 -- let's see, I asked the project managers -- we made them
16 stand up on stage to answer us all at once.

17 I asked them how many jobs that this pipeline
18 would provide -- the pipeline and the terminal I talked --
19 would provide for Oregonians. Oregonians who are today
20 Oregonian, not someone you bring in to make an Oregonian.
21 They were shocked. And they looked at each other for quite
22 a while, and they finally come up with the answer six jobs.
23 That's after it's built. Oh yeah, they also said that they
24 would not hire Oregonians to build this pipeline because
25 Oregonians -- this is a quote "Because Oregonians don't know

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1 how to make pipelines. We're bringing in people for
2 Oklahoma." That's what they said. This is the same people
3 you're dealing with people, and they have told us so many
4 lies over the years.

5 Also, this is going to be a negative job project.
6 It's going to wipe out the fish industry in Coos Bay. As
7 those ships are in the harbor, they cannot go out to fish.
8 Those ships are in the harbor almost all the time when they
9 said how many are coming in, and they can't go out to fish
10 because the security around those ships is keeping everybody
11 from going out into the bay. And so --

12 MR. FRIEDMAN: Ms. Hansen, your time is up.

13 MS. HANSEN: It's because it's the biggest
14 terrorist threat that you can have in your harbor, and that
15 is on record.

16 MR. FRIEDMAN: So, we're going to tell you to --
17 thank you for your comments.

18 We're now going to take a short, five-minute
19 break. And then the next speaker after the break is Anthony
20 Ladd.

21 {Whereupon, a short recess was taken.}

22 MR. FRIEDMAN: I'd like everyone to come back
23 into the room and sit down and take your places and quiet
24 down so that we can hear the next speaker, Anthony Ladd.

25 Anthony Ladd, can you please come to the

PM5-61

PM5-62

PM5 Continued, page 59 of 115

PM5-61 The harbor would not be closed to fishing simply because an LNG ship was docked at the terminal. As stated in section 4.9.1.7, LNG vessels would only transit in the waterway to the terminal at slack high tide, during daylight hours. According to ECONorthwest (2012e), if 90 LNG vessels visited the Jordan Cove terminal each year, there would be 60 hours total during a year when an LNG vessel would be present in the waterway (0.68 percent of the time). The sum of the time that LNG vessels may be transiting within the Coos Bay navigation channel would be about 1.3 percent of daylight hours. Thus, it appears that LNG vessel marine traffic to and from the Jordan Cove terminal would have negligible potential to affect recreational boaters and other users of the bay.

PM5-62 Table 4.13.9.2-2 of the DEIS shows the various causes of outside force incidents on natural gas pipelines as recorded by the USDOT between 1994 and 2013. Included in these statistics is "intentional" damage, which would include an attack. As shown in table 4.13.9.2-2, there was one incident of intentional damage to natural gas pipelines during this time period, or 0.1 percent of all recorded incidents.

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1 microphone.

2 Okay, I'd like everyone to come into the room.

3 Paul Uncapher can you close the door in the back, please.

4 Paul Aquafer, can you close the door in the back, please?

5 Donna, can you close the door in the back?

6 I'd like for everyone to come back into the room

7 and quietly take their seats, and we're going to restart.

8 So, the good news is everyone got a bathroom break and the

9 bad news is it takes some time to reconvene.

10 All right, after Anthony Ladd is Stacey

11 McLaughlin, Ann Chamberlain, and Jeffrey Wooster, and then

12 Bill Gow. If you guys could line up at the microphone,

13 we'll proceed quickly. Mr. Ladd, at your convenience.

14 MR. LADD: Anthony Ladd, A-n-t-h-o-n-y, L-a-d-d,

15 representing Ironworkers Local 751, Pacific Northwest

16 District Council, Alaska.

17 Real quick, before I start, I just want to

18 clarify about the fishing boats, especially down here. As

19 far as having to take your boats out of the water, and

20 you're going to lose your fishing is not true. What will

21 happen is you'll have to move out of the way and let the

22 boats pass through. It'll all be choreographed and well

23 rehearsed.

24 We ran into the same problem in Alaska with the

25 whaling. I'm from Alaska, born and raised, and I still live

PM5-63 Comment noted.

PM5-63

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1 in Alaska. I'm not down here looking for a job. I'm
2 gainfully employed from the pipeline that was built 30 years
3 ago that everybody said wouldn't produce any jobs.

4 And to speak on that one, we have built a
5 pipeline in the harshest environment that you can do it in,
6 and it is successful. It's done. It's completed, and not
7 to industry standards, above industry standards. I listened
8 to these gentlemen talk. They're all right. They perform
9 their work above industry standards, and something to think
10 about.

11 A real quick point, rural, my whole state is
12 rural. The whole state is rural. There's codes of conduct
13 in rural areas is absolutely false. It can't be done that
14 way. And one thing to think about, no one wants to build
15 this pipe for it to leak all over the place and have to
16 rebuild it. It just doesn't do it. The guys you're dealing
17 with and the hands that will build this pipeline do it above
18 industry standards.

19 Me, personally, I would focus on who's going to
20 build it, not when it's built because that's the problem.
21 If you don't have these gentlemen, these union ironworkers,
22 pipefitters, boilermakers building it, that will be the
23 problem. But I guarantee you or I've seen with my own eyes.
24 For 30 years, I'm the byproduct of the pipeline. My father
25 built it. My grandmother was against it. Imagine Christmas

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PM5 **Continued, page 62 of 115**

1 at that house.
2 And then I jumped on it. I've built more than
3 one pipeline up there in Alaska, and by far, it's the
4 lifeline of my state. It's literally the backbone. It's
5 something you guys got to think about. It's not just today.
6 It's going to be the longevity of it. And I say act, don't
7 react. By now we're fighting this so hard, you know, what's
8 going to happen down the line when you wish you had one,
9 you know. It's about the future. And I applaud everybody
10 here. I respect everybody's opinion, but look at the big
11 picture. Thank you very much.
12 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
13 speaker is Stacey McLaughlin.
14 MS. MCLAUGHLIN: Good evening, S-t-a-c-e-y,
15 M-c-l-a-u-g-h-l-i-n. I will be submitting my technical
16 comments to the 5,000 page DEIS that I have read, but
17 tonight I want to speak to you directly, the staff or as you
18 referred to yourself earlier, you're civil servants.
19 I still was a civil servant for over 30 years.
20 I've done my time behind that desk, just like you're doing
21 tonight, the nights before, and the nights after this. And
22 I understand the outside pressures that come at agencies
23 like yours. You are funded by the very industry you're
24 being asked to regulate and to issue permits for. You are,
25 as you noted last night, a line item in the federal budget,

PM5-64

PM5-64 Comment noted.

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1 so you are also subject to congressional pressures as well.

2 I understand that. I've lived it.

3 There will come a time in your career, if you
4 have any moral compass at all, when you must stand up for
5 something, something other than your retirement and your
6 paycheck. Now, I know this is easier said than done, but
7 I've done it.

8 Now, you know the law and you know when it is
9 being compromised, and so did the Rhode Island Bristol
10 District Attorney Samuel Sutter. He also understood the
11 threats posed by climate change. So, for days he grappled
12 with what to do about the two environmental activists facing
13 criminal charges for blocking a 40,000 ton coal shipment
14 last year to the Breaking Point power plant in Somerset.

15 Just as the trial was about to begin on Monday,
16 Sutter decided to drop all the charges. Then in a dramatic
17 appearance at the Fall River District Court, he said he
18 empathized with the stance of Ken Ward and Jay O'Hara, one
19 of them from Oregon, who said they were acting to reduce
20 harm to this planet when they used the lobster boat, the
21 Henry David W. to block the shipment to the coal-burning
22 plant.

23 Because of my sympathy with their position, I was
24 in a dilemma at Somerset afterward. I have a duty to go
25 forward to some extent with this case and to follow the

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1 applicable case law, but they were looking for a forum to
2 present this very compelling case about climate change, and
3 that's what we have had here is a forum for climate change.

4 He added that I do believe they're right and that
5 we're at a crisis point with climate change. And so I say
6 to each one of you sitting there in a place of the
7 Commissioners who have not seen our faces or heard our
8 distress or seen the beauty of the land and the region and
9 area that they are being asked to destroy for private profit
10 for a Canadian corporation.

11 Hear us. See me. And then I want you to
12 remember these bold words of Pastor Martin Miller. First,
13 they came for the communists and I did not speak out. Then
14 they came for the Jews and I did not speak out. And then
15 there was no one left to speak out for me. So, I ask you to
16 be the one to speak out for me. But more than me, be the
17 one, all of you at that desk, to speak out for this planet.
18 Do no harm.

19 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. Next
20 is Anne Chamberlain, the Jeffrey Wooster, and then Bill Gow.

21 MS. CHAMBERLAIN: Okay, hello. The city of New
22 London, Part 2. I left you with Clarence Thomas last night.
23 Anthony Scalia, in his dissent to this momentous decision
24 said "Using eminent domain to condemn private property for
25 use by another private entity for economic development is

PM5-65

PM5 Continued, page 64 of 115

PM5-65 Comment noted.

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1 refer Robin Hood., stealing from the poor to pay the rich."
2 One day later -- one year later on the
3 anniversary of this 2005 decision, George W. Bush issued an
4 executive order instructing the federal government to
5 restrict the use of eminent domain to public benefit, not
6 economic interests. Shortly thereafter, 44 states,
7 including Oregon, passed laws limiting or prohibiting the
8 use of eminent domain for economic interests. Apparently,
9 the federal government takes precedent over state law,
10 despite the executive order.

PM5-66

11 So, now we have to deal with this proposed scar
12 across our landscape, rough terrain subject to landslides
13 and earthquakes. Just today, December 10, there was a
14 flurry of earthquakes from 2.5 to 4.2 magnitude east of
15 Lakeview, Oregon. I would like to take the FERC committee
16 on a hike up the mountain pass my house. There's a brand
17 new slip fault about 3 feet in depth running several hundred
18 feet down the mountainside. What will a 3-foot slip fault
19 do to the pipeline?

PM5-67

20 The Port of Coos Bay resembles Port Royal,
21 Jamaica, including the airport runway. I hope you know what
22 happened to Port Royal when a quake struck, the entire city,
23 built on a sand spit on the ocean side of Jamaica Bay sank
24 40 feet in 30 seconds. Sand is the most unstable of
25 foundations.

PM5 Continued, page 65 of 115

PM5-66 See the response to IND1-5.

PM5-67 Seismic hazards are discussed in section 4.2.2.

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1 I haven't addressed my concerns about climate
2 change on salmon because so many people have spoken so
3 eloquently. Climate change is real. It is here. This
4 pipeline, link plant and power plant are going to become
5 major contributors to atmospheric warming, which translates
6 into ocean warming. Warm water occupies more space than
7 cold, so it is inevitable that sea levels will rise.

PM5-68

8 Crossing the headwaters of 380 salmon-bearing
9 streams cannot be mitigated. Increasingly dangerous storms
10 are coming off the Pacific into Oregon. They are higher in
11 wind speed and are larger in scope due to air pollution from
12 China. Carbon dioxide is warming the ocean and the
13 particulate matter pollution provides nuclei for storm
14 generation. Warm water and particulate matter make for a
15 lot of condensation.

PM5-69

16 The Pacific Northwest is the largest carbon sink
17 left in the world. You cannot mitigate a 300-year old
18 madrone, 250-year old oaks, and you cannot mitigate ancient
19 Douglas firs. When these trees are gone, they are gone
20 forever. There will never be trees like this again if this
21 pipeline right-of-way is approved.

PM5-70

22 These projects are destroying family's dreams of
23 leaving their lands to grandchildren to enjoy as we have.
24 You cannot mitigate the loss of those dreams. As a
25 scientist and a woman who wants her grandchildren to see

PM5-71

PM5 Continued, page 66 of 115

- PM5-68 See the response to IND1-1.
- PM5-69 Comment noted.
- PM5-70 Comment noted.
- PM5-71 Comment noted.

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1 some of the beauty and wonder I have seen in my life --

2 MR. FRIEDMAN: It's time to wrap up.

3 MS. CHAMBERLAIN: -- a person who wants her
4 grandchildren to enjoy this place I call home deny this
5 application. Thank you.

6 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

7 Jeffrey Wooster.

8 MR. WOOSTER: Jeffrey Wooster, J-e-f-f-r-o-y,
9 W-o-o-s-t-e-r.

10 MR. FRIEDMAN: After Jeffrey is Bill Gow, John
11 Scofield and Richard Jansen.

12 MR. WOOSTER: I'm up here because I'm a veteran
13 of the United States military, spent 20 years in, and I
14 think my oath in enlistment never had an expiration date,
15 and that was to protect all in this country from all
16 enemies, foreign and domestic. Why should we build a
17 pipeline so some foreign company can get rich?

PM5-72

18 Also, in the environmental impact statement, I
19 think it needs to be the ships that haul the LNG out of that
20 and into that port -- or out of that port, they need to
21 check to make sure -- see what gases that they will produce
22 from the ships' exhaust from their propulsion plants,
23 whether it be diesel engine, boilers, or whatever it is.
24 Even if they're electric, they still run diesel generators
25 to make the electric to run those ships.

PM5-73

PM5 Continued, page 67 of 115

PM5-72 Comment noted.

PM5-73 Emissions are discussed in section 4.12. Emissions from all sources, including ships, would be well under federal and state limits.

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1 Also, those LNG tanks that they haul it in are
2 designed with safety release valves. If something happens
3 to the ship and it spends too much time at sea, the pressure
4 in those tanks builds up and those valves open and bleeds
5 straight methane into our atmosphere and then the wind blows
6 it right back here, right where it came from, right here
7 were we don't want this pipeline.

PM5-74

8 And as for all you union workers, you're right,
9 you guys do great work. I've steamed boilers on ships for
10 20 years in the Navy. I personally never had any weld break
11 on a boiler, but I know a lot of them that did. For
12 example, who wants to go for a ride on the greatest ship,
13 the Titanic? That was a great engineering feat, wasn't it?
14 Thank you.

15 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

16 MR. GOW: My name is Bill Gow, B-i-l-l, G-o-w.
17 I'm a highly skilled rancher, very good at what I do, and I
18 plan to keep my job, and I don't want to lose it according
19 to this process.

20 The purpose of the Commission is to protect the
21 public and energy customers. For all you people who haven't
22 read that, the purpose of the Commission -- the purpose of
23 the Commission is to protect the public and energy
24 customers, but eminent domain does not protect the public.
25 It steals from us.

PM5-75

PM5 Continued, page 68 of 115

PM5-74 It is possible for tanks from vessels to be vented at sea; however, quantification of these emissions is speculative and based on engineering judgment they are not believed to be significant relative to the other emissions identified.

PM5-75 Comment noted. Also, see the response to IND1-5.

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1 Energy customers will pay more for their gas.
2 How can that be a benefit? This project is in complete
3 conflict of what the Commission's purpose is. Okay. FERC
4 has five industrial people that sit on that board. They're
5 members of the industry. I hope you guys start addressing
6 some of the facts that we have spent so much time doing so
7 that these people won't get a slanted view of what is really
8 going on out here because that's what it's been so far.

PM5-76

9 None of our scoping -- and I'll tell you none of
10 our scoping questions, nothing has hardly ever been put in
11 this EIS. I'll tell you how bad this EIS is. I have a
12 ranch and the back of my ranch is sealed off. When they
13 opened up this big corridor right up the back of me, I'm
14 going to have a big swath coming up through there. I have
15 off road vehicles, trespassers, they come in, they cut your
16 fences, they tear everything up. The animals go through
17 there. It's on and on and on.

PM5-77

18 Let me show you how they address this in here.
19 "Pacific Connector would be responsible for monitoring and
20 managing unauthorized OHV, off highway vehicles, used during
21 the full life of the pipeline project and would implement
22 additional measures as necessary." Well, that makes me feel
23 warm and fuzzy. That's really covering it, you know.

PM5-78

24 And anyway, you know, all you guys have talked
25 about how fair they're going to be about eminent domain.

PM5 Continued, page 69 of 115

PM5-76 A 2012 study by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) stated: "...U.S. natural gas prices are projected to rise over the long run, even before considering the possibility of additional exports." Another 2012 study by NERA Economic Consultants for DOE found that the nation is "...projected to gain net economic benefits from allowing LNG exports."

PM5-77 Individual questions and comments, with some exceptions, are not directly addressed in the DEIS. Scoping comments/questions are used to identify issues; these issues are addressed in the EIS.

PM5-78 Comment noted.

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1 Let me give you one good example that will kill all your
2 ideas of all you people. I live right next door to the
3 Tribe who owns this place. Okay, they were going to go
4 through the Tribe. The original plan was to go through the
5 Tribe.

6 I don't know if all you know, it's a sovereign
7 nation and they cannot use eminent domain to go through the
8 Tribe. So, instead of negotiating like all you people think
9 they're going to negotiate, they went around it and went
10 from my main ranch and through another one of my ranches and
11 now through another one of my ranches. Okay, so they didn't
12 try to negotiate, so they took more of my property. Why did
13 they take my property, because they could use eminent domain
14 against me? Okay, there's no other reason. They didn't do
15 it because it was easier. They actually have to go out of
16 their way. They're not going to negotiate with those
17 people.

18 You know, none of these right-of-ways
19 alternatives that we have gave you have been even looked at.
20 I've addressed several of them. You can go back and look in
21 the comment period, not one of them is addressed in here.
22 These are the kinds of things that this EIS is about. It's
23 not about how skilled a worker we are. It's not how many
24 jobs. It's about protecting the environment, and that's
25 what we need to address in this thing.

PM5-79

PM5 Continued, page 70 of 115

PM5-79

The DEIS does not consider the precise alternative suggested on the maps that accompany your scoping letter dated October 26, 2012, which appears to be a straight line from about MP 70.5 to MP 79. At the Klamath Falls, Medford, and Canyonville scoping meetings you suggested FERC consider an alternative that has the pipeline route follow public highways (“put it under the highways”). The DEIS considers an all-highway alternative route in section 3.4.1.2 and found that an all-highway route would not offer significant environmental advantages over the proposed route and in many places would not be permitted under federal or state regulations. We reviewed the scoping letters and it does not appear that you submitted a map that shows exactly where you recommend placing the line. Alternatives considered in your general area are in DEIS section 3.4.2.5 and include the Interstate 5 and South Umpqua River Crossing Alternative Routes.

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1 And if everyone thinks it such a great idea, put
2 it on your land. You can have my section, just take it. I
3 don't want a dime from these people. Thank you.

4 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
5 is John Scofield.

6 MR. SCOFIELD: Yeah. My name is John Scofield.
7 And my wife and are affected landowners at 1868 Hoover Hill
8 Road, Winston.

9 The primary purpose of FERC is to review and
10 establish any project has to be in the public interest.

11 MR. FRIEDMAN: Hold the mike a little closer to
12 you.

13 MR. SCOFIELD: A primary concern of FERC during
14 the review process should be safety. The safety of the
15 public should be in line with the goal of the project. In
16 that light, I want to review and submit to you a glimpse of
17 Williams Company safety history. At the end of my three
18 minutes, check yourself and see if you truly believe you're
19 considering entrusting the right company with the public
20 safety.

21 This is a story of a population of city of -- a
22 little city of a population of about a thousand called
23 Parachute, Colorado. Some of you might've read about it.
24 December 20, 2012, the beginning of a natural or a liquid
25 natural gas pipeline leak occurred. Parachute Creek runs

PM5-80

PM5 Continued, page 71 of 115

PM5-80 Safety and risks associated with the Project are discussed in section 4.13.

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1 through the small town which is nestled next to the Colorado
2 River.

3 January 2013, Williams discovers a leak of liquid
4 natural gas in the Parachute plant while working on
5 construction to expand the plant. Reports say the leak was
6 found by accident. The leak was stopped, but benzene, a
7 cancer-causing agent, has contaminated the soil. Williams
8 said the leak did not affect the creek.

9 March 8, same year, Williams begins a cleanup two
10 months later of benzene leak. Authorities and landowners
11 notified were notified that the soil has been contaminated,
12 no mention that the groundwater is poisoned. Reports said
13 Williams didn't report the spill or leak earlier because
14 they thought it was less than 25 gallons had leaked.
15 Remember that number, only 25 gallons had leaked.

16 March 15 of 2013, the groundwater in Parachute is
17 contaminated with benzene from the liquid natural gas leak.
18 Final spill -- the spill was finally announced to the
19 public. Benzene is a cancer-causing agent that breaks down
20 bone marrow. March, later that month of 2013, Williams
21 natural gas pipeline in West Virginia ruptures.

22 April, going back to Parachute, Colorado,
23 residents are questioned and the credibility of Williams,
24 who was in charge of testing their water and want the
25 government to take over. The contamination did continue to

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1 spread into the creek.

2 April of 2013, Williams says the faulty pressure
3 gauge caused -- was the cause of the leak. Benzene was now
4 detected in the creek. The state health department takes
5 over the oversight of the leak.

6 May of 2013, benzene levels rise in Parachute
7 Creek. State agency tells Williams it violated the law.

8 June 2013, Williams natural gas liquid plant that
9 processes in Louisiana explodes and burns. 2013, June 14,
10 investigators into the Williams Louisiana explosion reveals
11 three years of noncompliance with the federal Clean Air Act.
12 Williams had not conducted an OSHA inspection in 10 years.

13 Finishing this story up about Parachute here real
14 quick, benzene levels increase at a point in the Parachute,
15 Colorado leak 130 tons per day of contaminated soil has been
16 stockpiled. From 25 gallons? Reports shows that Williams
17 expects to remove and treat as many 26 million gallons of
18 groundwater, over half a year to a year at the site of its
19 natural gas liquid leak along side Parachute Creek.

20 This is July 20, last year, about 135,000 pounds

21 --

22 MR. FRIEDMAN: John, can you wrap up, please?

23 MR. SCOFIELD: -- of tainted groundwater was
24 removed in March and has been disposed of in an injection
25 well in Grand City, Utah.

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1 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

2 UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Can he have my time?

3 He has more to say, and I'm willing to give up my time.

4 MR. FRIEDMAN: When it's your turn, he can come

5 back up and finish. Mr. Chasm. After Mr. Chasm, we have

6 Ben Erackson, Eugene Scott, Jud Daffern, and Sharon Gow.

7 I'm sorry for mispronouncing your name.

8 MR. CHASM: Thank you very much, Mr. Friedman.

9 I'd like to first of all thank the panel. This is my third

10 testimony, and you all have been sitting through all of it

11 and I really appreciate it, including the court reporter.

12 I'd also like to acknowledge the changes that our

13 union brothers have made towards this, and no one has ever

14 suggested that these aren't some of the most highly skilled

15 welders and workers in the world and that they will do their

16 best, but I had a friend, good friend in my cabin today and

17 I was telling him about the rain and maybe some time taking

18 a ride over through Sicom and Coos Bay Wagon Road and

19 watching the waterfalls. Some of those waterfalls are a

20 thousand feet. It's not sheer, long cliffs, long

21 waterfalls. And this pipeline proposes to go over Weaver

22 Ridge and then back over into Sicom off of those cliffs.

23 The older I get the more I realize I don't know

24 about an ever-expanding universe of things to know, but I do

25 know Weaver Ridge and I do know the country over through

PM5-81

PM5-81 Comment noted.

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1 Sicom, and that's a roughest son of a gun. And when it's
2 raining down here, it's snowing up there. It can drop three
3 feet of the coldest, wettest snow overnight and people die
4 up there in the snow, and it can slide and it can slip.

5 And in the summertime, you cough wrong and you
6 can start a forest fire. I've done it. And the window of
7 opportunity for this construction to actually occur in some
8 of the roughest country -- this is not Gresham. This is not
9 Kansas. This is not flat. It's like this (indicating) and
10 it'll move on you and it'll burn. And that country is being
11 logged off and there's thousands of acres of reprog timber
12 about belly high.

13 We saw what happened down here with the Douglas
14 Complex fire, and the representatives of the BLM and Forest
15 Service know it, that a lot can happen when these fires goes
16 off. And this EIS is grossly inadequate. And with all due
17 respect to the professionalism that you folks have brought
18 us out here, this 5,000 pages it took several years to
19 create three days after the election when we could hold our
20 elected officials to account, boom, it's up and then it
21 expires the day before Valentine's Day, just as the
22 legislature is just starting to get engaged.

23 The timing of this is absolute disgrace to the
24 concept of government of the people, by the people, and for
25 the people. This has become government of the corporation,

PM5-81
Cont.

PM5-82

PM5-83

PM5 Continued, page 75 of 115

PM5-82 Comment noted.

PM5-83 Your comments on government are noted. In response to the comment period: it is typical practice at the FERC to allow 45 days for comments on a DEIS. Given the scope and complexity of the Project, FERC doubled that period, providing 90 days for comments. In addition, staff held six meetings in southern Oregon (in Coos Bay, Roseburg, Canyonville, Medford, Klamath Falls, and Malin) during the week of December 8-13, 2014, to take oral comments from the public. FERC does not believe it was necessary to extend the comment period further. We believe 90 days is an adequate time for concerned Oregonians to provide their comments to the FERC without unduly delaying completion of the environmental review.

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1 by their captured agencies, and for the corporations to
2 plunder the planet. This is a bad idea. It's never going
3 to happen, and we need to extend the period of time for
4 legitimate comments. Thank you.

5 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. Next
6 is Ben Erackson.

7 MR. ERACKSON: Ben Erackson, E-r-a-c-k-s-o-n.
8 It's not really a lot I can say that a lot of people haven't
9 already said, but I'd like to reiterate the point that no
10 one has tried to say that the union guys aren't going to do
11 a good job, but it's hard for a weld, no matter how good it
12 is, to go up against a 9 point plus earthquake with the
13 cascadia subduction zone and that's going to happen. Sooner
14 or later it's going to happen, so what happens when that
15 does happen? Do we just have a massive forest fire? I mean
16 I don't think any of that was really addressed in the EIS.
17 And I guess that's about all I have to add.

18 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
19 is Eugene Scott.

20 MR. SCOTT: E-u-g-e-n-e, S-c-o-t-t. There's
21 really a lot to digest here. I really empathize with
22 everybody who needs work and wants to get a job through all
23 of this. I think there's a higher way to have jobs that are
24 actually sustainable because natural gas throughout its
25 entire processing of getting it out of the ground,

PM5-83
Cont.

PM5-84

PM5 Continued, page 76 of 115

PM5-84 Seismic effects are discussed in section 4.2.2.2 of the EIS. As stated in that section welded steel pipes have fared well in earthquakes in California. The subsidence is not predicted to be an abrupt change and it is anticipated that the pipeline can span that movement over distance. Also, as stated in the FEIS, additional geotechnical studies would be undertaken prior to construction. Also see response to comments IND1-4 and PM3-46.

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1 transporting it, then especially exporting it is simply not
2 sustainable. There's a huge, as was stated, 420 megawatt
3 power plant involved at the export at Coos Bay. That's a
4 huge amount of gas just being burned just to compress this
5 stuff into a dangerous liquefied form to export it.

6 What I would propose is that FERC take a much
7 longer view on this whole thing and come up with ways that
8 this country can actually conserve on the energies it has,
9 which I would estimate from my years of study of this, 50
10 percent of the electricity and natural gas in this country
11 is actually wasted in terms of loss through poorly insulated
12 buildings. And I would like to propose that this county,
13 this area, and including all the welders and people with
14 skilled trades get involved in the manufacture of solar hot
15 water heating systems. Why don't we have those on every
16 single structure in this entire country?

17 I've built quite a number of them. Some of them
18 just literally in a backyard with salvaged materials, and
19 they really work. And I would like to see FERC take a
20 longer range view than what I'm hearing so far and look for
21 alternatives to climate-changing, air polluting energy
22 systems such as Jordan Cove/Pacific Connector Pipeline.
23 Thank you.

24 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
25 is Jud Daffern and then Sharon Gow and then Francis

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PM5-85 **See the response to IND1-1.**

PM5-85

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1 Etherington.
2 MR. DAFFERN: That's Jud, J-u-d, D-a-f-f-e-r-n.
3 I live near Myrtle Creek near Clark Branch Road.
4 When I look around in Douglas County, I see that
5 it's been pretty worked over. It's kind of what it looks
6 like, a couple generations of logging, rearing cattle, that
7 kind of stuff. Douglas County doesn't need more bulldozers,
8 more working over, more clear-cutting. So, when I read
9 about mitigation, environmental impact statements, I'm
10 wondering where is the environmental improvement statement.
11 We don't need more mitigation of clear-cuts, bulldozers
12 across the Umpqua River. We need environmental improvement.
13 We need restoration. We need a resilient environment, not a
14 brittle, crackly one like the one we have right now. Thank
15 you.
16 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.
17 MS. GOW: Hi. My name is Sharon Gow, and that's
18 G-o-w; not gaw, but Gow.
19 We own a ranch on Clark Branch Road, and they
20 propose to come through about almost two miles of it, so I
21 do have a dog in the fight, and we already have the Grounds
22 Pass lateral that goes through another part of our land.
23 And we've owned it for several years and never has it been
24 maintained. They never come back and check it. They don't
25 even really care about it, other than there's gas goes

PM5-86

PM5-86 **Comment noted.**

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1 through it. Who knows if it leaks because we -- obviously,
2 they don't know.

3 This nice pipefitter guy here he said they're
4 going to have two years of people coming in. We'll be
5 making money for two years. What's two years? We have 20,
6 30, 50 years. My family lives on this ranch. They'll be
7 there for the next 150 years, and two years is not really
8 going to make a difference in that, let me tell you. And he
9 said this -- and I really do think you're going to be safe.
10 My husband was an ironworker for years. I think it's going
11 to be a safe job.

12 Anyway, I'm sure they're going to test it when it
13 comes out. I really do. But I've never -- have you ever
14 had a pipe in your house that's not broke, and they always
15 break. They do, or they leak. And this is going to happen.
16 It is. It's the way life goes.

PM5-87

17 And I work at a government agency, and we have
18 metal pipes and I'm sure they were put in by pipefitters
19 because it's a metal building, a building that was, you
20 know, government owned and it leaks all the time. Plus, we
21 don't even drink the water because we get water from, you
22 know, the guy who brings it in 'cause -- but the public gets
23 to drink it. So, I'm kind of worried about the government
24 for that a little bit.

25 And you know, I'm kind of worried about fracking

PM5-88

PM5 Continued, page 79 of 115

PM5-87 Comment noted. See the response to IND1-2.

PM5-88 See the response to IND1-3.

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1 coming through it because we have all these carcinogens
2 coming through that pipe, and this is my land. This is land
3 that I have worked my tush off for. I mean I'm still
4 working, and I would just hate to see it ruin the
5 groundwater because, you know -- anyway, we're shipping gas
6 overseas. Okay. Great. Because we shipped our timber
7 overseas, see how great that did for us. I mean we don't
8 have any timber workers any more because of it.

PM5-88
Cont.

9 And the nice fellow that said that he was working
10 on the pipeline that went through McMinnville and it was
11 just like a park after it was done did not talk to the two
12 farmers I talked to that said that there was rocks on top of
13 their land and they couldn't farm it any more after they
14 were done.

15 So, I just really want to say that it's really
16 hard to fight big money, and even after they get it put in,
17 which, you know, I'm sure these nice men will put it in
18 nicely, they're not going to maintain it and then we're
19 going to have to live with it forever.

PM5-89

20 Anyway, okay. Thank you.

21 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. The
22 next speaker is Frances Etherington, and after Frances is
23 Bob Barker and Jenny Council.

24 MS. ETHERINGTON: Good evening. Frances
25 Etherington, milepost 86.

PM5 Continued, page 80 of 115

**PM5-89 Comment noted. Maintenance requirements are discussed in
 section 4.13.**

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1 On the Pacific Connector Pipeline, you know,
2 Pacific Connector wants to use 7.8 acres of our property,
3 and they've made an offer of \$2,292 for those 8 acres, and
4 it is a bit shocking, but you know that they're going to get
5 the right of eminent domain. They don't really have to
6 negotiate when they get that right. That orange banner that
7 you saw earlier that's the width of the clear-cut that comes
8 through our property.

PM5-90

9 Now, you know, 300 other landowners, 90 percent
10 of those are probably going to be subject to eminent domain.
11 They're not going to agree to this happening on their
12 property, and it's for jobs. We've heard a lot about jobs
13 today, and I just want to point out that the total number of
14 permanent jobs is 135 -- permanent jobs this project will
15 create, and a third of those are going to be out-of-state
16 hires. So, it's only 101 jobs local hire. For this, 300
17 landowners have to endure this eminent domain for the
18 benefit of a foreign country.

PM5-91

19 Now, I also want to take a little bit of my time
20 today to talk about the mitigations, and this is for the ELM
21 and the Forest Service. Paul you've said that this project
22 is -- the environmental impacts would be reduced if properly
23 mitigated. Unfortunately, the mitigations are problematic.
24 This project would impact 32 species protected under the
25 Endangered Species Act. And for the ELM and Forest Service

PM5-92

PM5 Continued, page 81 of 115

PM5-90 Comment noted. As discussed in section 4.9.2.3 of the DEIS, if the landowner and the pipeline company cannot agree on the terms of the easement, the matter would be decided by the court.

PM5-91 Section 4.9 includes estimates of employment and taxes that would result from the project. Most jobs would be associated with construction. Table 4.9.1.4-2 estimates 145 direct jobs and 445 indirect jobs associated with operation of the terminal in Coos County. The pipeline is estimated to create about 9 permanent jobs (page 4-816). Tables in section 4.9 also disclose the number on construction jobs, which are considerably higher. As for the comparison with Malin, we are not aware of an LNG terminal having been built in Malin.

PM5-92 The 15 yr. monitoring report for the NWFP identified stand replacement fire as the single greatest factor for the loss of LSOG habitat on Federal land. The LSRAs for LSR 261 and 223 also recommended fuel reduction activities to reduce the risk of loss of LSOG habitat to stand replacement fire (see section 2.1.4, 4.1.3.6 and appendices F and H of the DEIS). The BLM and Forest Service have not proposed logging of old-growth forests as mitigation for the PCGP project.

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1 lands, the mitigation its commercial logging, even logging
2 in old growth forest under the pretense that logging in old
3 growth forest will help stop the spread of wildfire and save
4 spotted owls. I have to say that logging old growth forest
5 have never stopped a fire and has no place in a mitigation
6 plan.

7 Now, another mitigation to save owls is using
8 helapons to put out forest fires. The waters -- the water
9 used to hydro-test the pipeline will be used to create
10 several helapons in the coast range. 62,000 million gallons
11 of clean water will need to be used to test the pipeline for
12 leaks. When this water is released it is no longer clean.
13 It is full of toxic materials, including chlorine. It is a
14 problem trying to determine where to release millions of
15 gallons of toxic water.

16 Now we read in the DEIS that Pacific Connector
17 will create helapons with it. So, instead of a toxic
18 liability, we now have a mitigation to save wildlife and
19 justify the environmental damage. Now, you folks here from
20 BLM you shouldn't let them do this and you should really
21 stand up to this type of mitigation.

22 You know, I want to say a word about the shell
23 game that is being used for the proposed benefits for Oregon
24 because we are going to get gas from the Northwest Lateral.
25 Well, John Clarke here pointed out that they're going to

PM5-92
Cont.

PM5-93

PM5 Continued, page 82 of 115

PM5-93 There is no proposal to fill heli-ponds with discharge water from hydrostatic testing.

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1 take gas from the 12-inch pipeline, put gas in at the
2 Northwest Lateral. The FEIS has to make this shell game
3 clear. This is as clear as mud, and you really need to
4 straighten that out.

5 I also want to say that, Paul, you said that this
6 DEIS is like three EISs. It's so big and thick. That just
7 means we need more than 90 days to comment on this, so
8 please extend the comment period.

PM5-94

9 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. Next
10 we have Bob Barker, then Jenny Council, and then somebody
11 Rafferty.

12 MR. BARKER: Okay, it's Bob Barker. Last name is
13 B-a-r-k-e-r, milepost 122.6.

14 By my count, there're about 221 pages of the EIS
15 that are devoted to the BLM and Forest Service planned
16 amendments. A question for you, Paul, first of all, all
17 comments with regard to those go to you.

PM5-95

18 MR. FRIEDMAN: They go to the FERC. They go to
19 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

20 MR. BARKER: What I mean is go to FERC, not your
21 website, and then you relay those back to the appropriate
22 agency.

23 MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, we work as a team.

24 MR. BARKER: Okay, got that. You know I would
25 certainly maintain you're a cooperating -- the two of you

PM5-96

PM5 Continued, page 83 of 115

PM5-94 The FERC decided not to extend the 90-day period for comments on the DEIS past February 13, 2015.

PM5-95 As discussed during the public meetings and in the letter "To the Party Addressed" in the DEIS, all comments on the DEIS are to be addressed to the FERC.

PM5-96 The decision on whether or not to grant a right of way through Federal lands would be made by the BLM with concurrence from the Forest Service and Reclamation.

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1 represent cooperating agency. Does that, by definition,
2 require that you, in effect, only deal with the mitigation
3 of the project impacts and cannot make any recommendation
4 with regard to not passing that project through Forest
5 Service or BLM lands? That's a question to either or both
6 of you.

PM5-96
Cont.

7 MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, I think they're going to
8 respond to that in the FEIS.

9 MR. BARKER: Okay, you will not respond today
10 then, right?

11 MR. FRIEDMAN: They're going to do some research.

12 MR. BARKER: I'll be glad to know that. You
13 know, my position is that you really cannot properly
14 mitigate 70 miles of swath clear-cut 100-foot wide. Thank
15 you.

PM5-97

16 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

17 MS. COUNCIL: Jenny Council, J-e-n-n-y,
18 C-o-u-n-c-i-l. I'm here in my capacity as Director of
19 Oregon Women's Land Trust, who tend to our farm on milepost
20 86 of the pipeline. We are a nonprofit, 501(c)(3)
21 organization, and a key part of our mission is to protect
22 the wildlife ecosystems on the land in our care.

23 Our land is immature forests because according to
24 our articles and mission we cannot log, but Pacific
25 Connector wants to log a 100-foot wide clear-cut through our

PM5-98

PM5-97 Comment noted.

PM5-98 Comment noted.

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1 best and oldest forests. They want to use 7.8 acres of our
2 land, nearly 8 acres, and they've offered us a one-time
3 payment of 2,292 pounds -- dollars -- wrong country --
4 \$2,292 is our offer for that 8 acres of land. I'm sure that
5 everybody here who has a 40-hour a week job earns more than
6 that in one month.

PM5-98
Cont.

7 Adjacent to our land the pipeline will plow
8 through the known spotted owl habitat site on BLM land
9 because it goes right through the nest area. Mitigation is
10 being offered to the BLM. We've talked to Pacific Connector
11 -- we've told Pacific Connector that our forest contributes
12 to that habitat used by that owl, but they have refused to
13 offer us any mitigation. Instead, they've told us that if
14 we want more money -- for example, if we wanted to have
15 royalties or ongoing payments for the destruction to our
16 land, we can just invest our \$2,000 and collect the interest
17 that it will gain.

PM5-99

18 Pacific Connector has made it clear that if we
19 don't accept their offer they will simply get a certificate
20 from you, giving them the right to condemn land. They've
21 made that very clear that they consider that a done deal in
22 the presentations that they have given us with no additional
23 compensation required for losing all of our best wildlife
24 habitat or mitigating the values that we lose.

PM5-100

25 The process of giving corporations permission to

PM5 Continued, page 85 of 115

PM5-99 Comment noted.

PM5-100 Comment noted. As discussed in section 4.9.2.3 of the DEIS, if the landowner and the pipeline company cannot agree on the terms of the easement, the matter would be decided by the court.

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1 condemn our land is unfair, especially when they simply
2 offer us 50 percent of only the assessed value and not only
3 of the land that they permanently maintain the clear-cut on.
4 They will destroy a lot more. And that value does not
5 include any of our own values or the loss of resources or
6 any of the losses to us as an organization or for losing the
7 reason for which we held this land.

8 By destroying our forests, it would destroy our
9 use of the land. Landowners should be able to look to our
10 government to help us, but it has appeared to us that you
11 are in the business of approving projects like this. It is
12 my understanding that you have never said no to an LNG
13 terminal. Perhaps this time you could objectively and
14 honestly analyze whether destroying our private property can
15 possibly be justified when the beneficiaries will be the
16 profiteers of a foreign Canadian corporation and the
17 short-term workers at some of the camps that they will live
18 in while they're here and the mere 145 long-term jobs.

PM5-101

19 I counted when I came in the room, if we looked
20 at three-quarters of the seating in this room, that's 145.
21 That's the scale of the jobs gained. This casino itself
22 hires 900 people on an ongoing, every year basis just to
23 give you --

24 MR. FRIEDMAN: Jenny, I know you want to wrap up
25 now.

PM5-101 Comment noted.

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1 MS. COUNCIL: Thank you.

2 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. I'm
3 unable to read this person's first -- oh, it's probably
4 Carl, Carl Rafferty, is that right?

5 MR. RAFFERTY: Yes.

6 MR. FRIEDMAN: Okay, got it. And after Mr.
7 Rafferty is Boyd Peters, Bruce Gordon, and Jennifer Dalton,
8 maybe.

9 MR. RAFFERTY: My name is Carl Rafferty,
10 R-a-f-f-e-r-t-y. I'm an Oregonian, a third generation.

11 I've had the opportunity to work for Pacific Gas
12 and Transmission, who has two gas lines that come out of
13 Canada right now all the way to California, a 36-inch and a
14 42-inch. Most of you should know that both these pipelines
15 have been in existence in the State of Oregon for 30 plus
16 years, and the 42-inch line was put in at around 1995.

17 I'm not speaking on behalf of Pacific Gas and
18 Transmission. I no longer work for them, but I did work for
19 them for a period of time. And I can just say that history
20 of that line and how it was installed should show all of us
21 what can be done when the Department of Transportation is
22 working properly.

23 As humans, we all know, and we're fully aware
24 that we are all capable of making mistakes. With that said,
25 this meeting today with FERC and the government agencies who

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1 are empowered at our government, and I appreciate being an
2 American that we can actually have a meeting like this and
3 not have somebody just come up to us and say you don't get a
4 voice. You don't get to say anything.

5 So, I do appreciate the landowners and those of
6 you that live in this county. I don't live in this county.
7 I have vacation home up in Oregon, Portland, Oregon, but I
8 just want to say that I want you guys to take a look at the
9 laws. May sure that all of the laws for all of the
10 Americans and all the laws that are necessary for this
11 pipeline, if it proceeds, that they are followed to the best
12 of our ability. But I guarantee you that humans are
13 involved. Mistakes will always happen. We will always have
14 earthquakes. We will always have fires. We will always
15 have dangerous perils and things that will happen to each
16 one of us, some of us twice.

PM5-102

17 All I can say is we cannot stop living because
18 we're afraid. But we have laws and we need to utilize those
19 laws that are written by men with good intentions to try to
20 move our environment and our stewardship and also jobs and
21 prosperity. This project, obviously, is going to help the
22 State of Oregon.

23 And yes, there may be some foreign people who are
24 going to benefit from this. There are foreign people
25 benefitting from us right now in this casino. It's a

PM5-102 Comment noted.

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1 sovereign nation. They are foreign, technically. All I'm
2 trying to say is --

3 MR. FRIEDMAN: Wait. Wait. Wait. Can we be
4 quiet? Seriously.

5 MR. RAFFERTY: I don't want to be disrespectful
6 to anybody, but I'm just trying to make my point that there
7 are lots of different issues that around this. And I guess
8 I just want to make sure that, you know, everybody has the
9 right intentions on the board and also those who are
10 involved in the process to make sure that all the laws are
11 followed, and that we do the best of our ability to fulfill
12 our obligations, both as public servants or elected
13 officials. Thank you for your time.

14 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. And
15 I know -- wait, okay. We talked about showing respect for
16 everyone regardless of whether you agree with them or not.
17 Yesterday we had somebody talk about Nazi concentration
18 camps, and I didn't hear any booing out there, all right.
19 Sometimes people misspeak, all right. They have the right
20 to speak. You all have the right to speak. Let's show a
21 little respect. No booing. Thank you.

22 Next speaker is Boyd Peters.

23 MR. PETERS: Boyd Peters, E-o-y-d, F-e-t-e-r-s.
24 I appreciate all the comments this evening. Thank you for
25 coming out. I don't want to pop, be able to hear, be able

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1 to be heard. And thank you to FERC for the opportunity to
2 testify. I do value that opportunity.

3 Apparently, FERC is likely to bless the Jordan
4 Cove Project. And sadly, several Oregon public agencies are
5 tilted in the same direction. I would employ Governor
6 Kitzhaber to ask the tough questions to these agencies. Can
7 Oregonians allow a foreign corporation to violate private
8 landowners with eminent domain powers and for an unneeded
9 pipeline? I guess so.

10 The "public benefit" is a tortured rational
11 supplied by a Canadian corporation who will be the true
12 beneficiary. First, they wanted to import fuel, then they
13 decided to export instead. In any event, the public benefit
14 to this state is small compared to the costs of plowing
15 through a wild landscape, private and public.

PM5-103

16 Governor, you like to fish, as many of you do as
17 well, I'm sure. Hundreds of fish-bearing stream crossings
18 are proposed, either boring under waterways or plowing
19 through them. Again, private corporate profits with
20 relatively small private -- public benefit. The Jordan Cove
21 terminal sitting on a sand spit opposite a nearby airport's
22 runway is a problem waiting to occur, whether by a Tsunami,
23 earthquake, or human error.

PM5-104

24 Will there be a credible emergency preparedness
25 plan in place for the Port of Coos Bay that the U.S. Coast

PM5-105

PM5-106

PM5 Continued, page 90 of 115

PM5-103 Comment noted.

PM5-104 Comment noted.

PM5-105 Our analysis of potential Project-related impacts on the Southwest Oregon Regional Airport in North Bend can be found in section 4.10.1.4 of the DEIS. In their December 17, 2009 Order Granting Authorizations Under Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act and Issuing Certificates for the original Jordan Cove LNG import proposal in Docket No. CP07-444-000, the other four sitting Commissioners disagreed with and overruled Mr. Wellinghoff's dissent. In a letter to the Commission dated December 22, 2014, commenting on our November 2014 DEIS for this Project, the Southwest Oregon Regional Airport and Coos County Airport District stated that it "strongly concurs with (the) recommendation (in the DEIS for Jordan Cove to document consultations with the Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] and submit the results of studies before Project construction) and believes that the FAA process will assure that the Airport continues to operate safely and efficiently." See the response to IND1-4 concerning geological risks.

PM5-106 See the discussion in section 4.13.6.1.

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1 Guard will be ready to implement? Will the public cost be
2 worth the foreign corporate profits and the limited local
3 benefits? Will the cleanup bond actually cover potential
4 accidents? And will closure costs be adequate when the
5 project ends? EIS needs to answer these questions. Thank
6 you.

PM5-106
Cont.

7 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.
8 Jennifer and then after Jennifer is Ted Gleichman, Beth
9 Gwynn and Lance Schroeder.

10 (Off mike conversation.)

11 MR. FRIEDMAN: That wasn't Bruce Gordon?

12 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: No.

13 MR. FRIEDMAN: All right, Bruce Gordon it's your
14 turn first.

15 MR. GORDON: I asked you earlier, Paul, if I
16 could --

17 MR. FRIEDMAN: And you could now.

18 MR. GORDON: -- I'll relinquish my time. If you
19 would want to finish your story. We want to hear all about
20 Williams' record.

21 MR. SCOFIELD: All right, again, John Scofield.

22 Continuing on the story of Williams --

23 AUDIENCE: Louder.

24 MR. SCOFIELD: John Scofield. Continuing on the
25 story of Williams' pipeline safety record here.

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1 2002, Williams was reported to be in financial
2 stress and on the verge of bankruptcy. 2002, Williams has
3 class action lawsuit filed against it alleging it has failed
4 to disclose financial -- failing financial conditions.
5 2003, Williams pays \$20 million to settle claims of
6 reporting false data to manipulate the U.S. natural gas
7 market.

8 2004, fined 30,000 for a fire well in Parachute,
9 Colorado. 2007, Williams agrees to pay \$290 million to
10 settle class action lawsuit in 2002; 2009, natural gas
11 explosion in Virginia. The blast ripped a 82-foot section
12 of pipe from the ground and caused 1,100-foot burn zone.
13 Property damage reported to exceed \$3 million.

14 2009, fined \$52,000 for failure to monitor
15 corrosion adequately with the Virginia pipeline explosion in
16 2008. In 2010, Transco Pipeline leak in Texas, leak was not
17 reported for four days. The one-quarter-inch diameter leak
18 caused a reported \$257,000 in property damage. Their
19 inspection didn't find it. An operator who saw the bubbles
20 did.

21 2011, fined 23,000 by PHMSA for failure to
22 conduct annual inspections of natural gas compressor
23 stations in Texas and Louisiana. In 2011, natural gas
24 pipeline rupture and explosion in Alabama, eight acres
25 burned, coating failure blamed as cause, report states that

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1 the corrosion was not recognized by Williams even though
2 they claimed to have systems in place.

3 2012, gas leak caused explosion at natural gas
4 compressor station in Pennsylvania. Williams restarts the
5 stations within 24 hours and started pumping fracked gas
6 despite requests from Pennsylvania Department of
7 Environmental Protection not to do so.

8 2012, Transco Williams fined 50,000 by PHMSA for
9 failure to follow own internal policies with controlling
10 corrosion in natural gas pipeline in New York; 2012, natural
11 gas leak in New Jersey.

12 They have a long history of not inspecting these
13 pipelines once they're installed. And that's the part that
14 scares us the most here, that if you guys do say go, and
15 this is the company that's going to be installing this
16 pipeline, who's going to keep them up to the speed of
17 getting these pipes inspected so these blowouts don't
18 happen, these explosions don't? Take a look at that. Make
19 a decision for the public safety. Thank you.

20 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. So,
21 now we have Jennifer and Ted Gleichman, then Beth Gwynn and
22 then Lance Schroeder.

23 MS. VAN DATTA: My name is Jennifer,
24 J-e-n-n-i-f-e-r, and the last name is Van Datta,
25 V-a-n-D-a-t-t-a. I'm service representative for the

PM5-107

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**PM5-107 Pipeline operations, including monitoring, are the responsibility of
the DOT.**

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1 Carpenters Union, and so a lot of what I do is mediate. So,
2 I don't have the luxury of just listening to one side. And
3 I've been doing this for about 12 years now, and it's been
4 an education and it is every time when there's an issue that
5 I am in the middle of.

6 So, I'm listening to both sides tonight, and I
7 realize that people have come in here with their minds
8 already made up. And when we already have our mind made up,
9 then we're only looking for reasons to validate what we
10 already believe in, and so we're not necessarily listening
11 to each other.

12 There's comments made on this on the people that
13 are against the pipeline about environmental issues, safety
14 issues, many of those which have already been addressed, but
15 when you're focused on that you're not listening to what has
16 already been done.

17 And the safety issues and a lot of the fear-based
18 stuff that's going on is just that. It's speculation about
19 something that might happen. The earthquake issue has
20 already been taken care of, fire safety, and the --

21 MR. FRIEDMAN: We talked about being respectful
22 of all speakers.

23 MS. VAN DATTA: They're raising the whole
24 facility 40-feet off the ground so that if there's a Tsunami
25 it won't wash out the plant. That's just an example. And

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1 you know, I'm all in favor of jobs. I'm in -- when people
2 talk about jobs, it makes it sound like it's just all about
3 me. But in reality, the Coos Bay area is going to benefit
4 tremendously from this development. It's not just the jobs
5 building the facility. It's the expansion over the port.
6 It's the tax base. There's a lot of -- you know, when you
7 look at the big picture, the benefits outweigh the negatives
8 and there are negatives, but I believe in my heart that they
9 can be mitigated.

PM5-108

10 The laws -- we have laws. We have some of the
11 strongest environmental laws in the nation, and I trust I'm
12 not one of those people that is going to accuse all of being
13 morally corrupt or something. I believe you can do your
14 job. I believe that everybody that's involved can do their
15 job, and I think it's -- I think the project is probably
16 going to happen. And I think that the -- what needs to be
17 done is what -- and mitigation has become a bad word here,
18 but I think mitigation is the way to go. So, thank you for
19 your time.

20 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. And
21 Steve and I and Miriam and yes, we agree, yes, we're not
22 morally corrupt. Sorry to correct so many people.

23 MR. GLEICHMAN: I'm Ted Gleichman. Spelled the
24 same as on Monday and Tuesday, G-l-e-i-c-h-m-a-n. I
25 represent Sierra Club.

PM5-108 Comment noted.

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1 Coos Bay I said we strongly support the good jobs
2 goal, DEIS pages 4-786 to 793, which is the only public good
3 out of this project. But we want those jobs to be in
4 earthquake and Tsunami infrastructure preparedness and in
5 clean, renewable energy efficiency, conservation, and smart
6 grid technology.

PM5-109

7 We need to invest \$7 billion in good union jobs
8 protecting the coast and inland, and we're committed to
9 working on that. In Roseburg, I noted that FERC is
10 violating its own standards on cumulative impacts, page
11 4-1001, failing to follow CEQ guidelines to truly reflect
12 the natural boundaries of the project. This must include
13 the true atmospheric, climate disruption impact, which is,
14 in fact, global.

PM5-110

15 This failure to genuinely address cumulative
16 impacts is also reflected in the claim that this project is
17 solely local to southwest Oregon. This is clearly not true,
18 and environmental and economic impacts extend throughout the
19 state, region, and nation.

PM5-111

20 I've worked in the devastated fracking fields of
21 the Rockies where a lot of this export gas would come from.
22 They will clearly be impacted, cumulatively. This project
23 will induce more fracking and these natural boundaries have
24 also been excluded. The project will also damage U.S.
25 energy security and increase U.S. energy costs.

PM5-112

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PM5-109 Comment noted.

PM5-110 Cumulative effects are addressed in section 4.14. See the discussion on climate change in section 4.14.3.12.

PM5-111 The DEIS did not fail to address cumulative effects. They are addressed in section 4.13 of the DEIS.

PM5-112 See the response to IND1-3.

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1 Legally, FERC must consider "non-environmental"
2 economic factors such as markets and rates, DEIS executive
3 summary, page 1; yet, the Commission has failed to establish
4 comprehensive public procedures to examine these, not even
5 assessing the project's financial viability by examining its
6 funding and its financial protections for the public.

PM5-113

7 These hills are full of the environmental and
8 economic residue of earlier corporate abuse, such as Silver
9 Butte and the Formosa Mine. The Commission has also set up
10 a Catch 22 by refusing to consider a programmatic EIS,
11 looking at all U.S. LNG financial and energy impacts. The
12 Commission and some of its agency partners, especially the
13 U.S. Department of Energy, not represented here, have short
14 circuited the information needed for rational, fair
15 consideration of whether the project is in the best interest
16 of the United States.

PM5-114

17 This is not acceptable. We, therefore, dispute
18 the conclusions on the DEIS, pages 1-20 to 22. LNG is also
19 not a climate solution. I have materials on that, which I
20 can distribute to anyone who's concerned about that in this
21 entire room, not just red or green. And I'll speak to that
22 tomorrow. Thank you.

PM5-115

23 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
24 is Beth Gwynn. Did I get that right?

25 MS. GWYNN: It's Beth Root Gwynn, B-e-t-h,

PM5 Continued, page 97 of 115

PM5-113 The EIS considers effects on the environment, including the human environment. The Commission will consider economic factors, such as markets and rates, as well as the environmental effects, in making its decision.

PM5-114 Comment noted.

PM5-115 Comment noted.

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PM5 **Continued, page 98 of 115**

1 R-o-o-t, G-w-y-n-n. And we've been -- some people have
2 talked about the big picture and asked us to talk about the
3 big picture, and I want to do that.

4 The documents, which I have not had an
5 opportunity to read, but I know that they don't want us to
6 talk about the really big picture, which has to do with the
7 impacts of fracking and the affects that it costs -- the
8 energy costs that it takes to even create LNG gas.

PM5-116

9 With fracking, folks have referred to it, but you
10 know, really those details are horrific. What you just said
11 about the Rockies, poisoned water, sick people, earthquakes
12 in Kansas. It's not okay. It is morally reprehensible, I
13 think, for the people of this region to participate in and
14 benefit from short-term jobs for some people with the
15 destruction that's happening in other parts of this country
16 around fracking. We don't have any business benefiting from
17 that.

18 And you all have the responsibility to look at
19 the whole picture and protect those people from us, from
20 what few benefits the pipeline could bring to workers.

21 I want to say I respect the workers that have
22 spoken today. I also feel like looking at the really big
23 picture I feel a little bit crazy. I feel like I am in a
24 room full of highly skilled lemmings who are asking us to
25 race off of the cliffs into extinction of species, into

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1 destruction of ecosystems, into poisoning of water and air.
2 So, there are lots of other not quite imagined yet ways,
3 although I've heard reference to them, highly skilled folks
4 could be working on the solar farms and the wind farms and
5 harnessing the damn waves in Coos Bay to give us energy if
6 we want to give Coos Bay some development.

7 So, I think that's my little list of horrors. I
8 think folks did talk some about the energy that it takes to
9 turn natural gas into LNG that includes the cost of what it
10 takes, energy-wise, to get those ships across the ocean.
11 That's why you'll hear some of say from time to time LNG is
12 more energy polluting and costly to the planet than coal is
13 when you really run the numbers. Right? Right.

14 So, I too am affected by this proposal. I'm on
15 the board of Oregon Women's Land Trust, which is an
16 organization that's been around for some 38 years, a
17 conservation organization dedicated to preservation of
18 forestland and the pipeline -- imagine our astonishment.
19 We're dedicated to the preservation of forestland and they
20 propose to come right through this old growth property on
21 BIM land next to us and our hundreds-of-year-old madrone
22 trees. There is no money that the pipeline companies could
23 offer us --

24 MR. FRIEDMAN: Beth, you need to come to a
25 conclusion, please.

PM5-117

PM5 **Continued, page 99 of 115**

PM5-117 Comment noted. Impacts on old-growth forest are addressed in section 4.5.1.

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1 MS. GWYNN: -- that would replace those trees or
2 the cougars or the spotted owls or the great grandchildren
3 of the people in this room.

4 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. Next
5 speaker is Lance Schroeder. After Lance is Lisa Sanderson
6 Fox, and then Holly Halterman. And if you guys could line
7 up, that'll make things go quicker. I appreciate that.

8 MR. SCHROEDER: My name is Lance Schroeder,
9 S-c-h-r-o-e-d-e-r.

10 This pipeline is going to fail, a hundred percent
11 change it's going to fail by an earthquake, by some methnax
12 with a drill, a great idea, and an empty tank. I hope that
13 it fails right here right now. If it fails after it's
14 built, it could be catastrophic. Let alone, the act of
15 building it would be a disaster and tragedy for millions of
16 plants and animals, many of them in danger of going extinct.

PM5-118

17 We're now in the middle of a massive extinction
18 event. This is the sixth known massive extinction event in
19 the last half a billion years. Humans have been proven to
20 be the cause of it. These pipelines, this deforesting,
21 these corporations, these governments are the cause of it.
22 We need to stop it. OR7 is part of Wonder and their pipes
23 don't want this pipe built. Nature doesn't want this pipe
24 built. These landowners who they're going to try to steal
25 their land don't want this pipe built. I don't want this

PM5-119

PM5 Continued, page 100 of 115

PM5-118 Welded pipelines have responded well to earthquakes in other areas with similar conditions, such as Chile. See the discussion on seismic risks in section 4.2.2.2.

PM5-119 Comment noted.

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1 pipe built. Nature has a right and a need to exist. | PM5-119
2 Pipelines do not. | Cont.

3 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments,
4 Lance. I'm glad to know that OR7 has a name Wonder. Next
5 is Lisa Sanderson-Fox and Holly Halterman.

6 MS. SANDERSON: That's S-a-n-d-e-r-s-o-n hyphen
7 F-o-x.

8 Just brief comments, many of the things that I
9 was going to say have already been said. I'm in full
10 agreement with many of the critiques of the EIS. The
11 document is too long to digest in such a short period of
12 time, so I'm absolutely requesting an extension for a
13 comment period. But for the time that I was able to spend,
14 I do want to say that the issue around, for example,
15 earthquakes has not been dealt with or has not been
16 adequately addressed in the EIS. | PM5-120

17 Just one quote from this draft says, "It is not
18 possible to completely mitigate the risk of pipeline damage
19 in Coos Bay resulting from lateral spreading during a mega
20 thrust seismic event," and that is in the document itself.
21 So, obviously, this has not been adequately addressed. We
22 also -- it also states that there will be chronic sources of
23 fine sediment load in the many stream crossings that --
24 we're talking about 400 waterways being crossed in this
25 pipelines. Also, those waterways are vulnerable to what | PM5-121
 | PM5-122
 | PM5-123

PM5 Continued, page 101 of 115

- PM5-120 The FERC decided not to extend the 90-day period for comments on the DEIS past February 13, 2015.
- PM5-121 This statement is not correct. Earthquakes risks to the LNG terminal, including soil liquefaction, lateral spreading, subsidence, and tsunamis, are addressed in section 4.2.1.3 (pages 4-244 to 4-250). Earthquake risks to pipelines are addressed in section 4.2.2.2. The discussion addresses regional seismicity, ground shaking, and peak horizontal ground acceleration surface rupture from faulting, soil liquefaction, lateral spreading, and other potential impacts (pages 4-259 to 4-266).
- PM5-122 Section 4.6.2.3 concludes that sediment entering fish streams would be short-term and modeling indicates that sediment would likely be within the normal fall/winter turbidity levels within 300 to 500 feet downstream of the crossing. Crossings would typically be completed during the state-approved in-water work window.
- PM5-123 Earthquake risks to pipeline, including from soil liquefaction, are addressed in section 4.2.2.2.

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PM5 **Continued, page 102 of 115**

1 they call soil liquefaction, which are also results of
2 seismic events. And I feel like that has not been
3 adequately addressed.

PM5-123
Cont.

4 Having a large -- having an extensive pipeline at
5 a center of a clear-cut is not an adequate buffer for
6 wildfire, and I feel like if this -- the FERC's
7 responsibility is to protect the public interest. I feel
8 like the small amount of local jobs that would go to local
9 southern Oregon residents is not adequate to compensate for
10 the miles and miles of old growth habitat, streams,
11 endangered species that will be jeopardized by this
12 pipeline.

PM5-124

13 And the tradeoff just doesn't seem like an
14 adequate justification for public interest, and not to
15 mention, of course, the fact that we're talking about
16 TransCanada, a multi-national corporation benefitting from
17 all of these impacts. And also for those people who are
18 concerned about quality union jobs, this natural gases will
19 be exported to non-free trade countries, so those jobs on
20 the other end of where this natural gas is arriving those
21 aren't good jobs. Those are hard jobs that are underpaid
22 and poor conditions. So, feel like if you want to look at
23 the big picture there's a lot of issues here that are not
24 being adequately addressed. Thank you.

25 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Holly

PM5-124 Comment noted.

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1 Halterman.

2 MS. HALDERMAN: (Off mike.)

3 MR. FRIEDMAN: You may.

4 MS. HALTERMAN: They're bringing up the prop.

5 Last night we had a 36-inch prop for a gas line. Tonight
6 what we're going to demonstrate is the actual width of the
7 easement, and this does not include all of the size zones.

8 This is a 100-foot wide representation of the
9 easements that are being proposed through our forests. The
10 pipeline would affect 400 water bodies, crossing them
11 multiple times. It will cross 150 miles of forests, and 23
12 miles of shrubs and grasslands, 42.4 miles will be late
13 successional old growth reserve, causing the harvest -- hear
14 this number -- of 1,712 acres of mature trees and timber.
15 Two million acres of watersheds will be impacted, two
16 million acres.

17 You've concluded that this would result in
18 limited environmental impacts. How is that possible? There
19 is no one succinctly even represented with respect to the
20 environment here. The Environmental Protection Agency
21 addresses the need as follows "The cumulative impacts
22 analysis should identify how resources, ecosystems, and
23 communities in the vicinity of the project have already been
24 or will be affect by past, present, or future activities in
25 the project areas.

PM5-125

PM5-126

PM5 Continued, page 103 of 115

PM5-125 Impacts on old-growth forest are addressed in section 4.5.1.2. Impacts on federally-listed threatened and endangered species are discussed in section 4.7. Please note that the 400 streams are spread over 19 fifth-field watersheds covering over 2 million acres. The comment statement that over 2 million acres will be impacted is not correct. For example, trees would be cut on approximately 1,712 acres out of the 2 million plus acres. This represents less than 1,000th of 1 percent of these 2 million-plus acres.

PM5-126 The cumulative effects section does do this. See section 4.14.

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1 "These resources should be characterized in terms
2 of their response to change and capacity to withstand
3 stresses. This data should be used to establish a baseline
4 for the affected resources to evaluate the significance of
5 historical degradation and to predict the environmental
6 affects of the project components."

7 In spite of the critical nature and obvious
8 importance of clearly establishing the current ecological
9 condition so that its capability or the lack, thereof, to
10 respond to additional impacts brought about by the proposed
11 project might be established you chosen to completely omit
12 the segment on affected environment from the DEIS for the
13 Jordan Cove and Pacific Connector Project.

14 I want to repeat that. In spite of its critical
15 importance, FERC has chosen to eliminate the section
16 describing the current condition of the affected environment
17 from the Jordan Cove DEIS. This is a violation of the NEPA
18 regulations at 40 C.F.R. 1502.15 and ignores the
19 recommendations of the Environmental Protection Agency.

20 We are talking about 1,712 acres of mature trees,
21 400 water bodies, 150 miles of forests, and 23 miles of
22 shrubs and grasslands. Two million acres of watersheds will
23 be impacted. This is our home.

24 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. I'm
25 going to read several names, and I'd like them to line up

PM5-127

PM5 Continued, page 104 of 115

PM5-127 While there are no headings that say Affected Environment or Current Conditions, the current conditions are discussed at considerable length for each resource in chapter 4. For example, see the discussion on upland vegetation conditions on pages 4-28 to 4-48.

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1 behind the microphone so we can move along. Bob Nichols,
2 Buzz Fromherz, Sunya Ince-Johansen, and Debbie Kappel.

3 MR. NICHOLS: Okay, so if a few years ago someone
4 had told me that a foreign corporation could use eminent
5 domain to take someone's personal property to export a
6 strategically important fuel, I wouldn't have believed it.
7 I would not have believed it. I'm a believer now.

PM5-128

8 So, all I can say is what would Thomas Jefferson
9 say, you know. Okay. So, I got my eminent domain threat
10 letter in March 2014, saying that they have status and
11 appeal. I had to respond by June 2013. All right, so I had
12 to respond to almost a year before to have status -- anyway,
13 I thought that was kind of interesting.

14 Anyway, the -- what I get out of the deal is I
15 get a 97-acre pipe yard 500 feet from my bedroom on my
16 neighbor's property, and so that means there is no
17 compensation for me. That means I get to live with ear
18 plugs in for the next I don't know how -- so anyway, I'm
19 representing my farm and my family and my private property.

20 I do not support the project. I think it's
21 outrageous that a foreign corporation can utilize eminent
22 domain to take citizen's private property with little
23 compensation, certainly less than appraised value. That's
24 outrageous. Private property owners are expected to carry
25 the risk without the gain. Benefits go to the seller, not

PM5-129

PM5-128 Comment noted.

PM5-129 Comment noted.

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1 to us. And the project is going to increase the cost of
2 natural gas in the U.S., so how does that benefit us? I
3 just -- I'm not seeing it.

4 Anyway, that's all I have. I wish you guys a
5 good evening. Thanks for the opportunity to comment.

6 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Buzz
7 Fromherz next.

8 MR. FROMHERZ: Yes, he is. That would be me.
9 Fromherz, F-r-o-m-h-e-r-z. And I'm a duck fan. I'm heading
10 back up the road, and I knew this was going on, so I thought
11 I'd stop in here and just see what's happening here.

12 You know, I observed this whole thing and this is
13 what's neat about America is we have people that obviously
14 live here. They live here because they want to live in
15 Oregon or California. I respect all you people for that.

16 Liz Matteson, is she back in here? I don't know
17 if you were finished with your conversation, but you made a
18 lot of sense. She brings up some issue, and she's asking
19 for help. How are we going to fix these things, and that's
20 how this country works and that's how we want to make sure
21 that we have a good check and balance here.

22 And I don't mean to turn my back on you guys
23 here.

24 MR. FRIEDMAN: That's fine. Use the microphone.

25 MR. FROMHERZ: We have a great system and it's a

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PM5 **Continued, page 107 of 115**

1 check and balance. And when you have an equal power of
2 check and balance, you have a great project. This is an
3 awesome project. With your help, with your input, and with
4 the skill that these people have here you can make this the
5 best project I've ever seen.

PM5-130

6 I started choker setting in Idyllwild above
7 Roseburg when I was 18, just turned 18. My dad took me down
8 here and gave me a job and I worked my butt off for a couple
9 of years up here. It's a gorgeous country. I've also been
10 a steamfitter, so I've worked on pipelines and I've worked
11 on this stuff. I understand both sides. You guys don't
12 want to see this, but you still have to accept the fact that
13 these guys are the best this industry and the world has
14 here.

15 Whether you trust what's going on, that has to do
16 with you guys. They trust you that you have their best
17 interest in mind. So, get together and get some information
18 like this gentleman here had, like Liz has, and put it
19 together in a format and take care of it and make this the
20 best project, safe, economical, ecological, and make it the
21 best project this world has ever seen. And go ducks. You
22 guys are wearing Alabama colors, so I do not like you. I'm
23 just kidding. Thank you.

24 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
25 is Sunya and then Debbie Kappel, then James Ince, then Jeff

PM5-130 Comment noted.

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1 Gritz.

2 MS. INCE-JOHANSEN: Good evening. My name is
3 Sunya Ince-Johansen. That's spelled S-u-n-y-a, and then
4 Ince, I-n-c-e hyphen Johansen. Thank you, first of all, for
5 giving us this opportunity to give feedback on this project
6 and thank you to everyone for your great comments, very on
7 point, very interesting, and thank you for making a lot of
8 my points for me. It makes me have to talk less because I
9 have a cold.

10 So, first of all, I would like to ask for an
11 extension for the 90 days is not enough time to adequately
12 address the issues in the DEIS. So, I have lived in this
13 area, more or less, my entire life and I want only the best
14 for, not only the people who live here, but also the
15 ecosystems that sustain us.

16 Given the extensive, negative environmental
17 impacts of this project, particularly those not addressed in
18 the DEIS, the pipeline does not provide enough benefits to
19 Oregonians to justify this project. Roughly a thousand jobs
20 for a few years does not justify the hazards to human health
21 and livelihood, ecosystems, and our sensitive and endangered
22 plant and animal species.

23 The DEIS does not adequately address risks
24 regarding earthquake and Tsunami hazards, wildfire risks,
25 fracking, and of course the big one, climate change. Oregon

PM5-131

PM5-132

PM5-133

PM5 Continued, page 108 of 115

PM5-131 The FERC decided not to extend the 90-day period for comments on the DEIS past February 13, 2015.

PM5-132 Comment noted.

PM5-133 Earthquakes risks to the LNG terminal, including soil liquefaction, lateral spreading, subsidence, and tsunamis are addressed in section 4.2.1.3 (pages 4-244 to 4-250). Earthquake risks to pipelines are addressed in section 4.2.2.2. The discussion addresses regional seismicity, ground shaking and peak horizontal ground acceleration surface rupture from faulting, soil liquefaction, lateral spreading, and other potential impacts (pages 4-259 to 4-266).

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1 stands for clean, renewable energy, not LGN exports, which
2 when all is said and done, they are just every bit as dirty
3 as coal.

PM5-133
Cont.

4 Oregon's economy should be grown through clean,
5 renewable energy jobs, healthy fisheries, tourism, and
6 recreation, not the same old, dirty energy jobs. There is a
7 reason why this pipeline has been rejected everywhere else
8 along the West Coast. Let's not the community that let it
9 happen out of desperation and economic hardship. There are
10 so many other better ways to get our feet back under us.

11 Lastly, there've been some significant changes in
12 the global oil markets in the past few weeks. A deal
13 between China and Russia has made LNG exports from North
14 America very unprofitable. If we need any more reason to
15 reject this project, this is it. It will not be profitable
16 in the long run for any of the parties involved. Thank you.

17 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. Next
18 is Debbie Kappel.

19 MS. KAPPEL: I'm kind of new to all of this. My
20 mom died in 19 -- excuse me -- in 2008 and I ended up moving
21 out here on land that was established and homesteaded by my
22 great, great grandparents. This land is four miles from
23 where this pipeline is supposed to go through. There are
24 days that I can sit there and I can actually watch the water
25 jugs vibrate a little bit. I drive up the hill a little bit

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1 longer and I can see these landslides that have happened
2 during the day.

3 This land is unstable. You are only going to be
4 doing destruction of natural beauty. Most of the points
5 that -- pretty much have been made here, but I just don't
6 understand. I mean I come from Chicago, Gary area where
7 there is just nasty and dirty and the water is undrinkable
8 and the pollution you can't even freaking breath the air
9 because it's so nasty. And I come to Oregon for clean air
10 and clean water, and I find the same thing happening here.
11 It just astounds me.

PM5-134

12 And fracking, you know darn well that the LGN
13 will be -- it will be done by fracking. This ruins so much
14 of the water. I mean it takes hundreds of years in order to
15 have it come through, and the Tsunami zones, Tsunami zones
16 putting LNG containers on sand dunes opposite a runway for
17 an airport I mean, my God, I might as well be back in the
18 Chicago Army Corps of Engineers and watching them do
19 disasters there. I mean it's just phenomenal to me.

PM5-135

PM5-136

20 Mom took me down to watch McCormick Place burn
21 one day because McCormick Place in Chicago was this
22 unburnable building that could never, ever be destroyed.
23 Sounds like the Titanic, right? You know, and I'm hearing
24 all the green shirts going, oh, this is safe. This is safe.
25 And I have to wonder because this is the type of stuff you

PM5 Continued, page 110 of 115

PM5-134 Comment noted. See the response to your previous comment.

PM5-135 See the response to IND1-3.

PM5-136 Earthquakes risks to the LNG terminal, including soil liquefaction, lateral spreading, subsidence, and tsunamis are addressed in section 4.2.1.3 (pages 4-244 to 4-250).

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1 see in Chicago with all the union guys coming out that don't
2 have any jobs that the union guys -- the union bosses are
3 saying you got to go there. You got to speak up. You have
4 to like support this for jobs, and there are no jobs really
5 coming out of this. It's only pollution and destruction.

6 Fracking in other areas -- Texas has banned
7 fracking. I mean, hopefully, Oregon will get on board with
8 that too. I mean I know, of course, we're not going to
9 frack our own water. We're just going to destroy it with
10 pipelines. Do you know how they ^{can} do you know how they
11 discover when the pipelines are leaking out there in the
12 cornfields in Illinois and Indiana? They do an aerial
13 observation to find out where the grass is dead over the
14 pipelines. This is how they do it.

15 I'm sure that the union guys could do good. I
16 know Oregon economics is just got to flow. You got to do
17 something, but it's not a pipeline. This is not the way to
18 do it.

19 I also too would like to see an extension because
20 90 days is not enough to look over all this paperwork. I
21 don't like public speaking. This is my second time that
22 I've gotten up as an interested party because this thing is
23 just too close. This is my front yard, and I came here,
24 like I said, to get away from all the pollution and all the
25 crap that goes on back in the Midwest.

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1 MR. FRIEDMAN: So, I know you're going to wrap up
2 right now.

3 MS. KAPPEL: Yeah. And a foreign-owned company
4 coming out here to destroy it I just don't get it.

5 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. All
6 right, James Ince.

7 MR. INCE: My name is Ince, James, J-a-m-e-s,
8 I-n-c-e.

9 Thanks for being here. Thanks for taking our
10 comments. Our property is nearly surrounded by the Umpqua
11 National Forest east of Azalea, south of here.

12 My understanding is in order for FERC to approve
13 this project there must be demonstrable financial viability.
14 Within the past six months, Russia and China signed two
15 large natural gas deals, clearly calling this viability into
16 question. Actually, U.S. natural gas producers may be
17 seeing the dream of substantial LNG exports go down the
18 drain because of Russian exports to the Chinese market.
19 This had been expected to be the largest and most profitable
20 for LNG exporters.

21 Without going into the math, I'll only say that
22 according to petroleum geologist and consultant, Art Berman,
23 Russian supply will force the price of LNG delivered to Asia
24 down to between 10 to \$11, too low for American LNG exports
25 to be profitable.

PM5-137

PM5 Continued, page 112 of 115

PM5-137 The Commission will consider financial issues; the EIS addresses environmental effects.

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1 Lastly, FERC, ask yourself why would Oregon
2 approve this abomination when Veresen's own country rejected
3 their project in British Columbia, as did the States of
4 Washington and California?

5 I also request an extension of the comment
6 period. Thank you. | PMS-138

7 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Is
8 Jeff Gritz here? Jeff is our last speaker.

9 MR. GRITZ: Thank you. Jeff Gritz, G-r-i-t-z.
10 I'm a representative of Laborers Local 121. I have about --
11 I strongly support this project mainly for the jobs. We | PMS-139
12 have, you know, 3 to 400 members alone in our Local in the
13 southern half of this region that this -- this would impact
14 us greatly and the area.

15 I want to make a point of clarification to the
16 DOE analysis that has been quoted tonight referencing the
17 general price increases focused on prices in the Gulf Coast.
18 That, indeed, says costs ^^^ that costs would rise 25
19 percent at the Henley Hub by 25 percent. It's still less | PMS-140
20 than what we were paying five years ago. But in that -- the
21 DOE report it did state that for our area, because we aren't
22 bottlenecked like the Gulf Coast, we'd only see a 5 percent
23 increase, which is negligible for the economic injunction
24 we'll see from this project.

25 As a representative of the public and private

PM5 Continued, page 113 of 115

- PM5-138 The FERC decided not to extend the 90-day period for comments on the DEIS past February 13, 2015.
- PM5-139 Comment noted.
- PM5-140 Comment noted.

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1 sector unions down in southern Oregon and across
2 three-quarters of the state, actually, you know these are
3 very depressed regions of Oregon and we need the jobs. We
4 need the revenue. We need this project.

5 Yeah, you know, Texas may see some job loss. As
6 far as I'm concerned, who cares? You know, Oregon will
7 finally see job creation that we desperately need. It's our
8 turn for jobs, and we need them. It would bring so much
9 money to the economy. I mean over \$30 million a year to
10 these areas, you know.

11 And I want to clear up another too is the jobs.
12 You hear these ludicrous comments about outsourcing six jobs
13 for a whole pipeline and all this. I mean there's lots of
14 permanent jobs, over 100 plus permanent jobs. There's lots
15 of, you know, construction jobs that are temporary. In our
16 construction contracts, which will be applied to these --
17 this pipeline and to this plant -- I mean our contracts
18 guarantee better than 50 percent of local hire people, and
19 in some cases more.

20 So, these are the comments that, you know, most
21 of you folks wouldn't understand, but it brings more than
22 six jobs to this project. Thank you.

23 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment.
24 That's our last speaker on the list, which concludes our
25 meeting.

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PM5 **Continued, page 115 of 115**

1 On behalf of the FERC and our federal cooperating
2 agency partners, I'd like to thank you for coming here
3 tonight, providing us with your comments on our DEIS for the
4 Jordan Cove/Pacific Connector Project. Let the record show
5 that this meeting ended at 9:10 p.m. Thank you.

6 (Whereupon, the meeting was adjourned at 9:10
7 p.m.)

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PM6

**PM6 Public Meeting, Oregon Institute of Technology, December
12, 2014**

1 BEFORE THE
2 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
3 ----- x
4 IN THE MATTER OF: : Project No.
5 JORDAN COVE - PACIFIC CONNECTOR : CP13-483-000
6 PIPELINE PROJECT : CP13-492-000
7 ----- x
8
9 Oregon Institute Of Technology
10 3201 Campus Drive
11 Klamath, OR 97601
12
13 Friday, December 12, 2014
14 The above-entitled matter came on for technical
15 conference, pursuant to notice, at 6:00 p.m., Paul Friedman,
16 the moderator.
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PM6 **Continued, page 2 of 75**

1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 MR. FRIEDMAN: Good evening. On behalf of the
3 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which is abbreviated
4 F-E-R-C. We call it FERC or the Commission, and our federal
5 cooperating agency partners I would like to welcome you to
6 this public meeting to take comments on the Draft
7 Environmental Impact Statement or DEIS, issued by the FERC
8 on November 7, 2014 for the Jordan Cove Local Fraction and
9 Pacific Connector Pipeline Projects, often just called the
10 project.

11 My name is Paul Friedman, and I'm the
12 environmental project manager for the FERC. Here next to me
13 is another FERC employee, Steve Busch. He's the assistant
14 project manager. Next to Steve is Miriam Liberatore, who is
15 the BLM project manager. Next to Miriam is Wes Yamamoto,
16 who is the Forest Service project manager and hiding in the
17 audience someplace is Kristen Hyatt. There she is. She is
18 the Bureau of Reclamation project manager.

19 In the far back we have John Scott and John
20 Crookston, who work for Tetra Tech. They're my third-party
21 contractors who help us produce the DEIS. And there's Paul
22 Uncapher who is from North State Resources, and they are the
23 third-party contractors of the BLM and Forest.

24 Let the record show that this meeting began at
25 approximately 6:00 p.m. on Friday, December 12, 2014, here

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PM6 Continued, page 3 of 75

1 at the Oregon Institute of Technology in Klamath Falls.

2 As you can see, this meeting is being recorded
3 and transcribed by a court reporter on behalf of the FERC so
4 there will be accurate notes on tonight's proceedings. The
5 court reporter is an employee of Ace Federal Reporters,
6 which is an independent contractor.

7 Ace will sell copies of the transcript at
8 various sliding scale prices, beginning from same day to
9 five business days after this meeting. If you'd like a copy
10 of the transcript prior to its being posted on the FERC
11 public record, you must make arrangements directly with Ace.

12 If you'd like to speak at tonight's meeting,
13 please go back to the Johns at the table at the back of the
14 room and you can sign our speakers' list. We'll be calling
15 people to speak later tonight in the order in which they
16 sign up on the list. Please print your name legibly so I
17 can read it, but even then sometimes I still have trouble
18 pronouncing people's names.

19 The production of the DEIS was a collaborative
20 effort, involving a number of federal cooperating agencies,
21 including the BLM, Forest Service, Corps of Engineers,
22 Department of Energy, EPA, Coast Guard, Fish and Wildlife
23 Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Department of
24 Transportation.

25 The cooperating agencies had an opportunity to

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1 review an administrative draft and some agencies contributed
2 text to the DEIS. For example, the BLM and the Forest
3 Service and their third-party contractor wrote sections of
4 the DEIS related to their evaluation of proposed amendments
5 to an individual district and National Forest Land
6 Management plans to make provision for the pipeline.

7 In a few minutes, the BLM and Forest Service
8 representatives will explain the actions of their agencies.
9 I would like to thank the federal cooperating agencies
10 partners for their participation in our environmental review
11 process.

12 The FERC is an independent federal agency that
13 regulates, among other things, the interstate transmission
14 of natural gas. When we were created by Congress in 1920 we
15 were known as the Federal Power Commission, but under Jimmy
16 Carter we changed our name and were reorganized. The
17 Commission is headed by five people who are appointed by the
18 President of the United States and approved by Congress.
19 They're the five commissioners who are the decision makers
20 for our agency

21 Steve and I were not appointed by the President.
22 Unfortunately, we are mere civil servants. The
23 Commissioners will take recommendations the staff, people
24 like Steve and I, prior to making any of their decisions.
25 Our recommendations for this project can be found in Section

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PM6 **Continued, page 5 of 75**

1 5.2 of the DEIS.

2 In accordance with Energy Policy Act of 2005 and
3 the Natural Gas Act, the FERC is the lead federal agency
4 responsible for authorizing onshore liquefied natural gas or
5 LNG terminals and interstate natural gas transmission
6 facilities. We are the lead agency for compliance with the
7 National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, which is
8 abbreviated as NEPA.

9 Our DEIS was prepared to satisfied the Council
10 on Environmental Quality's regulations for implementing the
11 NEPA. The federal cooperating agencies can adopt the EIS
12 for their regulatory needs and to comply with the NEPA;
13 however, each individual agency would present their own
14 conclusions in their respective records of decision.

15 The FERC record of decision will be found in the
16 form of a commission order. That order will be issued only
17 after the Final EIS has been produced. What this means is
18 that there has been no decision so far about this project
19 and that decision will have to wait until after the staff
20 produces a Final EIS.

21 Jordan Cove Energy filed their application with
22 the FERC on May 21, 2013, under Section 3 of the Natural Gas
23 Act in Docket No. CP13-483-000, seeking authority to
24 construct and operate an LNG export terminal at Coos Bay.

25 Jordan Cove intends to produce about 6 million

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1 metric tons per year of LNG from a supply of about 1 billion
2 cubic feet of natural gas per day for shipment by
3 third-party vessels to customers around the Pacific Rim.
4 Jordan Cove already had permission from the Department of
5 Energy to export to both free trade agreement and non-free
6 trade agreement nations.

7 The main facilities at the terminal would
8 include a 420-megawatt power plant, a natural gas processing
9 plant, four liquefaction trains, two LNG storage tanks, a
10 transfer pipeline and loading platform, a marine slip with
11 docks for LNG vessels and tugboats, and access channel
12 connecting to the existing Coos Bay navigation channel.

13 Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline filed its
14 application on June 6, 2013 with the FERC in Docket Number
15 CP13-492-000, under Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act.
16 Pacific Connector seeks authority to construct and operate a
17 232-mile long, 36-inch diameter underground welded steel
18 transmission pipeline between the Malin hub and the Jordan
19 Cove terminal.

20 The pipeline route would request portions of
21 Klamath, Jackson, Douglas, and Coos County, Oregon. Near
22 Merlin, the Pacific Connector would connect with existing
23 pipeline systems that are owned and operated by Gas
24 Transmission Northwest or GTN, and Ruby Pipeline, which we
25 abbreviate as Ruby, to obtain natural gas produced in

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1 western Canada and the Rockies Mountains.

2 For full disclosure, Ruby is partly owned by one
3 of the partners in both Pacific Connector and Jordan Cove.
4 GTN is owned by a company called TransCanada.

5 The Pacific Connector Pipeline would have a
6 designed capacity of 1.07 bcf a day with 0.04 bcf a day
7 dedicated to delivery to the existing Northwest Pipeline
8 Grants Pass Lateral to serve customers in Oregon. Again,
9 for clarification, Northwest is owned by one of the partners
10 of Pacific Connector.

11 Other the facilities associated with the Pacific
12 Connector Project included a 41,000 horsepower compressor
13 station near Merlin, two receipt meter stations for GTN and
14 Ruby within the compressor station track, the Clark's branch
15 delivering meter station at the interconnection with
16 Northwest, a delivery meter station at Jordan Cove, five pig
17 launchers and receivers, 17 mainline valves, and 11
18 communication towers.

19 Jordan Cove would receive in its natural gas
20 supplies from the Pacific Connector Pipeline; therefore,
21 although these are two separate applications before the FERC
22 we are considering them connected actions and evaluated the
23 environmental impacts of both Jordan Cove and Pacific
24 Connectors proposals together in one comprehensive DEIS.
25 That's one of the reasons why it's such a large documents.

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1 It's actually like three EISs together, one EIS for Jordan
2 Cove, one EIS for the pipeline, and one EIS evaluating plan
3 amendments for BLM and Forest Service.

4 The two companies, Jordan Cove and Pacific
5 Connect, also share some ownership overlap. I want to make
6 it very clear that the project is being proposed by two
7 private companies, Jordan Cove and Pacific Connector. The
8 companies came up with the design for their facilities and
9 the location of their facilities. And it's the FERC's job
10 to analyze the environmental impacts associated with the
11 construction and operation of those facilities in our DEIS.

12 The FERC is not advocate for the project. The
13 FERC is an advocate for the environmental review process.
14 The Commissioners will make their own independent decision
15 about whether or not this project has any benefits and would
16 be in the public interest. So, the EIS is not a document
17 that discloses public benefits or purpose and need in any
18 great extent. All of those issues are covered by the
19 Commissioners in their project order.

20 During our review of the project, we assembled
21 information from a variety of sources, including the
22 applications and data responses of the companies, public
23 input, data provided by other federal, state, and local
24 resource agencies, and our own research. Our analysis can
25 be found in the DEIS.

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1 We sent copies of the DEIS out to our
2 environmental mailing list, which includes elected
3 officials, federal, state, and local agencies, regional
4 environmental groups, and non-governmental organizations,
5 affected landowners, Indian Tribes, commenters and other
6 interested parties, local newspapers and libraries, and
7 parties to the proceeding.

8 Paper copies of the DEIS were only sent to those
9 who requested them in writing in response to our Notice of
10 Intent. All others received a compact disk or CD version.

11 Everyone who received a copy of the DEIS will
12 also be sent a copy of the FEIS. You do not have to sign up
13 again. However, if you did not receive a copy of the DEIS
14 and you want to be sent a copy of the FEIS, please go to the
15 back of the room, and sign up on our environmental mailing
16 list with the Tetrattech team. You can also use that list to
17 request a hard copy of the FEIS if you only got a CD of the
18 DEIS. And there are no more hard copies of the DEIS
19 available.

20 About 72 miles of the Pacific Connector pipeline
21 route would cross federal lands, including 40 miles of BLM
22 land, 31 miles of Forest Service land, and less than a mile
23 of Reclamation land.

24 At this point, I want to introduce Miriam
25 Liberatore, representing the BLM and the Forest Service, and

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1 she will explain the actions of those agencies.

2 MS. LIBERATORE: Good evening and thank you for
3 coming. I'm Miriam Liberatore. I with the Medford District
4 of the BLM, and I am the project manager for the BLM for the
5 Pacific Connector Pipeline Project.

6 I wanted to talk to you tonight about the
7 actions that the BLM and the Forest Service are going to
8 take and also make clear a point of process on this, but
9 we'll get to that.

10 We are involved in the pipeline where it crosses
11 federal lands. And by federal lands I mean lands
12 administered by the BLM, the Forest Service, and the Bureau
13 of Reclamation. So, we do not have an involvement in Jordan
14 Cove over in Coos Bay and we have no involvement where the
15 pipeline crosses over private lands. We have decisions to
16 make on this project and those involve the right-of-way
17 grant that would be needed to cross federal lands and
18 proposed amendments to our land management plans. And I'm
19 going to talk to you about both of those.

20 As is proposed in the right-of-way grant now, as
21 Paul mentioned - I mean in the Draft EIS now, as Paul
22 mentioned, the project would cross 70 some miles of federal
23 land. And to cross them and to occupy them during operation
24 and maintenance, the Pacific Connector would need a grant,
25 just as anybody would need a grant to cross BLM lands for

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1 any purpose. And some of you may cross BLM land for your
2 driveways, for example.

3 They have applied for a grant to the BLM and the
4 BLM will review the application and make a decision. The
5 authority to make the decision is the BLM's and it comes to
6 us from the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. We'll decide
7 whether to grant or deny the right-of-way, and Forest
8 Service and Reclamation they would concur. We would ask
9 their concurrence on our decision.

10 As far as the land plan amendments go, the
11 project, as proposed, could not conform to the current land
12 management plans for the BLM and Forest Service. And if it
13 doesn't conform to the plans, we can't consider a grant for
14 the right-of-way.

15 So, we have policies in place that do allow us
16 to amend our plans, and we have proposed amendments in the
17 Draft EIS that would allow the project to conform with land
18 management plans and enable us to consider a grant.

19 There are 20 amendments and all proposed in the
20 Draft EIS and described there. Four of them have to do with
21 the BLM, fifteen with the Forest Service, and one is a joint
22 amendment for both agencies. They address issues having to
23 do with our survey and manage guidelines, our habitat
24 retention guidelines for northern spotted owl and marbled
25 murrelet and a bunch of other environmental conditions

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1 having to do with soils, riparian areas, visual quality
2 objectives, and a proposal to convert some of our metrics
3 lands, which is where we have our timber bases over to lake
4 successional reserves and that's to mitigate direct loss of
5 lake successional reserves were the pipeline footprint would
6 cross them.

7 The areas affected are for the BLM Medford
8 District, the Roseburg District, the Coos Bay District, and
9 of course the Klamath Falls resource area of the Lakeview
10 District. And for the Forest the areas affected are the
11 Umpqua National Forest, the Rogue River National Forest, and
12 the Winema National Forest here.

13 These decisions require us to follow the NEPA
14 process and we are doing that as cooperating agencies to
15 FERC. And FERC's EIS is our EIS for those proposals. And I
16 want to be very clear about that. It's become apparent to
17 me over the week that that is not as clear as it should be.
18 The process for commenting on the BLM and the Forest Service
19 actions is the FERC process, so you're in it now. And if
20 you have comments to make about our proposals, Paul will
21 tell you in a few minutes exactly how to make your comments
22 so that they go in the record.

23 I want to thank you for coming tonight. We're
24 glad to see you, and we're looking forward to hearing what
25 you have to say. So, please either tell us tonight or tell

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1 us in writing. Thank you very much.

2 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Miriam.

3 We are now at the beginning of a 90-day period
4 for taking comments on the DEIS. Comments can be filed with
5 the Commission up until February 13, 2015. The FERC keeps
6 the consolidate record for these proceedings, so please do
7 not send your comments to the ELM and the Forest Service.

8 Also, do not send me any personal emails.
9 There's an organization out there who is misinforming the
10 public that they can send me comments via my email. It's
11 absolutely not true. Those comments will not be considered
12 by the Commission. Only comments filed on the record will
13 be considered by the Commission. And here's how you can do
14 that.

15 First, you can -- and this is explained in our
16 Notice of Availability that was issued on November 7, 2014.
17 People have been asking where they can find the instructions
18 I'm currently giving you, and that's where. You can get a
19 copy of the Notice of Availability through the E-library
20 link in the FERC website, which is www.FERC.gov. You can
21 then go to documents and filings and then E-library and
22 everything in the record is in E-library.

23 So the way you can put your comments into
24 E-library is one, using what we call our E-comment feature
25 on the FERC webpage, or second, you can use the E-filing

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1 feature on the FERC webpage, or third, you can write a
2 letter the old fashion way to the Secretary of the
3 Commission at 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C.
4 20426.

5 And again, you can find all of these
6 instructions in our Notice of Availability issued November
7 7, 2014 and you can find that through the Internet on
8 E-library at www.FERC.gov. Always remember to mark your
9 comments with the docket numbers CP13-483-000 for Jordan
10 Cove and CP13-492-000 for Pacific Connector.

11 Lastly, you can give oral comments tonight at
12 this meeting and they're being transcribed and every comment
13 given tonight will go into the public record.

14 All comments received, whether written or oral,
15 will be given equal weight by the FERC staff and will be
16 addressed in our Final EIS. It does not matter if your
17 comments were submitted the first day the DEIS was issued on
18 November 7 or on the last day when the comment period closes
19 on February 13, 2015.

20 While the purpose of tonight's meeting is to
21 take verbal comments on the DEIS, given the limited time
22 each presenter will have this forum, I urge you to send in
23 more detailed comments into the FERC, either electronically
24 or in writing. The more specific your comments the better
25 we can address your concerns.

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1 Comments like I'm in favor of this project or I
2 am against this project are not particularly helpful from an
3 environmental standpoint. Those are not environmental
4 comments. And this is not a popularity contest nor is it an
5 election.

6 Last night somebody said how many people are
7 opposed to the project and everyone in the room raised their
8 hand. Well, that's not how the Commissioners make their
9 decisions. Instead, try and focus your comments on
10 environmental issues raised in the DEIS.

11 After the comment period ends on February 13,
12 2015, the FERC staff and our third-party contractor,
13 together with the federal cooperating agencies, will review
14 the comments and address them in the FEIS. The FERC will
15 issue a Notice of Schedule in the near future that will
16 present a new date for the issuance of the FEIS and the
17 90-day period for all other federal authorizations.

18 No decision about approving or not approving
19 this project has been made by the Commissioners at this
20 time. The EIS is not a decision document. The
21 Commissioners will look at the findings in the EIS, together
22 with non-environmental and environmental factors such as
23 markets, tariffs and rates before they make their decision
24 about whether or not to authorize the project.

25 If the Commissioners authorize the project,

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1 they'll do so in a project order, and only parties to the
2 proceeding, known as interveners, may legally question that
3 decision. The FERC's requirements for filing a motion to
4 intervene can be found under Title XVIII, Code of Federal
5 Regulations, Part 385.124.

6 While the period for filing a motion to
7 intervene has passed, the Commissioners will consider
8 requests for late intervention with good cause. Typically,
9 affected landowners and those with legitimate environmental
10 concerns who could not be represented by another are
11 considered to have good cause for intervention; however,
12 simply filing a comment will not give you intervener status.

13 But you do not need to be an intervener to
14 comment on the environmental impact statement. Any
15 intervener may seek a re-hearing of the Commission's order.

16 If the Commission authorizes this project,
17 construction may not begin until after Jordan Cove and
18 Pacific Connector obtain all other necessary federal permits
19 and approvals.

20 At a minimum, this includes biological opinions
21 from the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine
22 Fisheries Service under the Endangered Species Act; a
23 right-of-way grant for the pipeline issued by the BLM, under
24 the Mineral Leasing Act with concurrence from the Forest
25 Service and Reclamation; permits under the Clean Water Act,

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1 Section 404, Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act to be
2 issued by the Corps of Engineers; water quality
3 certification under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act
4 issued by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality;
5 air quality permits issued by the ODEQ, and a determination
6 by the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and
7 Development that the project would be consistent with the
8 Coastal Zone Management Act.

9 In addition, the Energy and Facilities Siting
10 Council of the Oregon Department of Energy must approve the
11 South Dune Power Plant, which is associated with Jordan
12 Cove's terminal.

13 Jordan Cove and Pacific Connector must document
14 that all pre-construction conditions in the of the FERC's
15 order have been met before we would allow construction to
16 begin. After construction begins, it will be monitored by
17 the FERC staff and the federal land managing agencies.

18 Now is the part of the meeting that you've been
19 waiting for, where you, the public get to speak. I remind
20 you that the purpose of this meeting is to hear public
21 comments on our DEIS. In general, I will not be responding
22 to your comments tonight unless you ask an administrative
23 question that I happen to know the answer to; otherwise,
24 I'll just be listening. We will address all your comments
25 in the Final EIS after we have done the appropriate

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1 research.

2 So, here are some ground rules for this comment
3 meeting. After I call your name, please come to the
4 microphone up here at the front; speak clearly into the
5 microphone so that the court reporter can record what you
6 have to say. Identify yourself and spell your name. If you
7 represent an organization, state the name of the
8 organization. If you are a landowner along the pipeline,
9 provide us with an approximate milepost of your property or
10 an address or cross streets.

11 If you have a written summary of your comments,
12 please give that to the Tetrattech team at the back of the
13 room, and we'll make certain it gets into the public record.

14 My number one rule show respect to all speakers,
15 whether you agree with them or not. Please no cheering and
16 absolutely no booing.

17 Lastly, because of the large number of people
18 who want to speak, we'll limit each individual's time to
19 three minutes. Steve has a piece of paper here with yellow
20 when you're at two and a half minutes and then red at three,
21 and I will ask you to stop at three minutes so that the next
22 person has that opportunity to speak.

23 With that, I'm going to call the first person,
24 which is George Logan. And after George, you can line up
25 behind him so this will go quicker, William Armstrong, Chuck

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19

PM6 **Continued, page 19 of 75**

1 Little, and Pat Lara.

2 MR. LOGAN: Hello. My name is George Logan.

3 That's G-e-o-r-g-e, L-o-g-a-n, not Frank. And I represent
4 the Ironworkers Local 29 out of Portland, Oregon.

5 This is a fantastic opportunity to get a lot of
6 the building trades in there to build a nice, good size
7 project. The best thing about these projects the bigger
8 they are the better the talent. Guys travel from all over
9 the country to come in here, train the local hands as well
10 as do a fine job of building. They're usually the safest
11 jobs because the more talented you have your people the
12 safer the job's going to be. They're looking out for each
13 other.

14 I want to thank everyone on the dais for putting
15 up for the last five nights. This has been a great
16 education for myself too because I haven't got to do this
17 kind of a thing before, but I really appreciate everybody
18 that showed up tonight and the last five nights because it's
19 been a great experience.

20 Again, I represent the ironworkers, along with
21 the building trades. We've got 200,000 ironworkers across
22 the United States and Canada, all of them have the
23 opportunity to come down here and work on this job. So,
24 we're really looking forward to it and we back it. And
25 thank you very much.

PM6-1

PM6-1 Comment noted.

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PM6 **Continued, page 20 of 75**

1 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment.

2 Next is William Armstrong.

3 MR. ARMSTRONG: My name is William Armstrong.

4 William Armstrong, W-i-l-l-i-a-m, A-r-m-s-t-r-o-n-g. I

5 represent the Boilermakers Local 242 out of

6 Washington/Spokane.

7 There's a couple points I want to touch on that

8 I've heard over the week from everybody, the concerns. This

9 is a proposal that they are giving us. It's a rough draft,

10 so I would imagine that a lot of these concerns are going to

11 be addressed for the better for the majority of the people

12 when the final product is here.

13 Oregon laws because of all of us in the room and

14 everybody who's participated in this are some of the most

15 stringent in the nation as far as BEQ air quality, so I

16 can't believe that it'll have the emissions impact that

17 everybody have been told about or that they're foreseeing.

18 If there was a clean, cost-effective way to produce energy

19 and power, lights, everything that we need in our day-to-day

20 lives, we'd build it, the boilermakers would with all the

21 other union crafts involved, but that's just not the case.

22 So, these jobs that are here or they're

23 potentially going to be here coming from our local

24 communities, labor pool right here in the state. It's not

25 being outsourced. And I don't see how we can say no to the

PM6-2

PM6-3

PM6-2 Comment noted.

PM6-3 Comment noted.

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1 jobs that this is going to produce when everybody needs
2 money. Thank you.

PM6-3
Cont

PM6-4 Comment noted.

3 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
4 is Chuck Little.

5 MR. LITTLE: My name is Chuck Little, C-h-u-c-k,
6 L-i-t-t-l-e. I'm a field representative for Laborers Local
7 121. I'm also the secretary/treasurer of the Pendleton
8 Building Trades.

9 On behalf of the Pendleton Building Trade
10 Council, I urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to
11 approve the Draft Environmental Impact statement and move
12 forward with the construction of the Jordan Cove LNG
13 terminal and the Pacific Connector gas pipeline in southwest
14 Oregon.

PM6-4

15 The construction of the Jordan Cove LNG terminal
16 will employ a peak workforce of 2,100 with an average of 930
17 jobs lasting four years. Construction of the Pacific
18 Connector gas pipeline will employ a peak workforce of 1,400
19 with an average of 840 jobs lasting two years. Both of the
20 projects will pay family living wages and healthcare and
21 pension benefits.

22 The Jordan Cove LNG terminal will pay an average
23 of 25 million per year in property tax in Coos County. The
24 Pacific Connector gas pipeline will pay an average of 3
25 million per year in property taxes in Coos, Douglas,

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PM6 **Continued, page 22 of 75**

1 Jackson, and Klamath Counties. These counties have suffered
2 for decades due to the loss of timber jobs in southwest
3 Oregon. This is a much needed revenue for these counties
4 for all types of public services.

5 With an estimated cost of over \$7 billion, this
6 will be the largest project in Oregon history. This will
7 show the world that southwest Oregon is open for business.
8 Once construction of the Jordan Cove LNG terminal and the
9 Pacific gas connector pipeline are completed they will
10 employ hundreds of people in the day-to-day operators of
11 these.

12 These projects have been under review for 10
13 years. Now is the time to move forward with the
14 construction of both projects. Thank you very much.

15 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
16 is Pat Lara. After Pat is Jim Cooksey, then Darin McCarthy,
17 and then Justin Foudree. Pat.

18 MR. LARA: Patrick Lara, L-a-r-a, right here
19 representing the Boilermakers Local 242, Portland/Spokane.

20 Being to all the meetings of this last past week
21 here, some of the heartfelt stories of why not to have this
22 project happen I understand that it's not going to be all
23 peaches and cream. I support this project and this is way.

24 How many people in this room have ever opened up
25 a frig and there not be enough, or driving away from your

PM6-5

PM6-5 Comment noted.

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PM6 **Continued, page 23 of 75**

1 families, your wife, your small children because you have to
2 leave to go to a job to pay those two house payments that
3 you're behind. Jobs like this feed my family and keep my
4 house so they can be warm and safe.

PM6-6

5 Visiting the schools, talking to local people,
6 seeing all the vacant houses, abandoned businesses, this
7 pipeline is more like a lifeline for this community as well.
8 Thank you.

9 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
10 is Jim Cooksey.

11 MR. COOKSEY: That's Jim Cooksey, C-o-o-k-s-e-y,
12 no "L."

13 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for correcting me.

14 MR. COOKSEY: Now, let's get one thing clear.
15 Not everybody in the room raised their hands last night. I
16 know of at least six or seven that didn't, so get that
17 clear.

18 Now, I'm Jim Cooksey with the boilermakers.
19 We're in favor of this project. And I like what Pat said
20 about a lifeline because I've been driving around this end
21 of Oregon quite a bit in the last six, eight months and it's
22 a depressed area. Coos Bay I spent a week in August in Coos
23 Bay. I talked to a lot of people that lived there, kids,
24 young people and old people, and the younger folks are eager
25 to have this in. They need a chance to learn something.

PM6-6 Comment noted.

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1 They need a chance to get some way out of Coos Bay, other
2 than working on the ATVs or the casino or whatever.

3 And building trades that will be building this
4 plant will be training people right there, local people
5 right there on the site. And once you have a craft, once
6 you have an ability to do something in the construction
7 trade, you'll never go hungry again. That was told to me 42
8 years ago, and it's true.

9 And I heard last night, it was addressed that
10 these were temporary jobs. Well, I've been doing temporary
11 jobs for 42 years and made a pretty damn good living out of
12 it. So, you know, that holds no water with us. But this
13 plant is going to provide a lot of jobs, a lot individuals
14 will have an opportunity to learn a craft and keep it with
15 them as long as they're able to work.

PM6-7

16 So, with that, once again the boilermakers are
17 strongly in favor of this project and hope to see it go.
18 Thank you.

PM6-8

19 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
20 is Darin McCarthy.

21 MR. MCCARTHY: My name is Darin McCarthy, and
22 I'll spell it, D-a-r-i-n, M-c-C-a-r-t-h-y. I know you
23 butchered it earlier, but it's cool.

24 But I stand here tonight, and I'm a pretty
25 passionate guy all the way a round, but I'm a realist too.

PM6 Continued, page 24 of 75

PM6-7 Comment noted.

PM6-8 Comment noted.

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1 If somebody was to shut these lights off right now, where
2 would we be at? Each one of you and every one of you in
3 this place probably have a cell phone, have a battery, one
4 way or the other you plug it into the wall. Well, believe
5 it or not folks, it takes power to do that and it takes
6 energy.

7 The boilermakers we're the ones -- we're the
8 dirty, rotten bunch that build these boilers the natural gas
9 plants, over 10 in of them are in this state, we're the ones
10 who built these that produce your electricity so you can
11 wash your clothes, put heat in your house, turn on the
12 lights so you can read something. Every time you go tonight
13 -- you go to bed I want every time you go flip your light
14 switch I want you to remember a boilermaker was part of that
15 'cause that is part of our trade.

16 We are the temporary ones. We're not the 1
17 percent, not in one way or the other. But what we are we're
18 people just like everybody else, and we got to have a living
19 just like anybody else.

20 Now, let me talk a little bit about eminent
21 domain. I heard a lot about it last night. You know
22 something, eminent domain, every one of you drive up and
23 down I-95, didn't you? Was that part of eminent domain?
24 Every one of you go to Wal-Mart, go to Sherrie's whatever,
25 was that part of eminent domain?

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1 Well, all I can say to you guys is this we got
2 to be real about it. Whether you like or whether you don't
3 like it, whether we ship this shit across ^^^^ all the way
4 over to Asia or wherever, power has to be here regardless
5 whether you like it. If we're going to go back to, what,
6 horse and buggy? Well, who's going to harness them? Let's
7 hang with it, okay?

8 But what it comes down to is this, you want to
9 talk about eminent domain here's eminent domain. The
10 Williams Pipeline goes from Canada all the way through the
11 State of Washington all the way through the State of Oregon
12 right down to the I-5 corridor. Right down it gang. And
13 you think it's a 10-inch line? No, no, no. It's 36-inch
14 there.

15 Now let me tell you something. There's another
16 pipeline and it's called the Ruby and it goes right through
17 this area.

18 MR. FRIEDMAN: Darin, we're going to wrap up
19 here.

20 MR. MCCARTHY: So, what I want to say is this
21 I'm done, but I just want you guys to know this. It's
22 reality.

23 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment.
24 Justin Fauderee, then John Hutter, then Albert Devita, and
25 then Gary Jackson.

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PM6 **Continued, page 27 of 75**

1 MR. FAUDEER: Justin Fauderee. That's
2 J-u-s-t-i-n, F-a-u-d-e-r-e-e. I represent the boilermakers
3 and the apprenticeship of the Boilermakers Local 242.
4 I'm a graduate apprentice and can't speak highly
5 enough of all that I've learned and all the valuable things
6 that I've seen going into the facilities around the state
7 and seeing how they're built and operated and maintained,
8 and the safety and excellence that's brought to these
9 facilities.

10 I just like to reiterate that we're bringing and
11 involving the best engineering firms and the highest
12 technologies, the most quality materials available, and the
13 best, most skilled workforces for this project. I'd also
14 like to say that with this project we're preparing for the
15 worse and willing to accept nothing but the best. Thank
16 you.

PM6-9

17 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. John
18 Hutter.

19 MR. HUTTER: Hi. My name is John Hutter,
20 spelled J-o-h-n, H-u-t-t-e-r. And little bit about me. I
21 am an electrician by trade for the last 20 years. I am a
22 part of an electrical workers union called the International
23 Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 659.

24 So, the most important thing that I can tell you
25 is I'm a part of about 250 electricians locally here and our

PM6-9 Comment noted.

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PM6 **Continued, page 28 of 75**

1 union was founded on safety. It's a big deal to us, so we
2 go out and we work in your hospitals. We work in the
3 schools. We work on power plants. We work on pipelines.
4 But what I want to tell you as far as the environment, I've
5 been on two projects here in Modoc County. And in those
6 projects when we're doing the electrical work we did not
7 move the soil. We did our portion. The laborers did their
8 portion. But what I can say is when the soil was moved it
9 was placed very carefully back in the same area that it was
10 and I went on Google maps recently, showed my kids the site
11 that we worked on down near Altouris and you can see the
12 compression station, but outside of that area and outside of
13 that fence that's protected by lightening protection in
14 every single building there there's no area where you can
15 see the pipeline. It's high desert. It's a beautiful area
16 outside of Wagner Mountains and it looks the same today as
17 it was when we first got there.

18 So, if we're going to go in and work on this
19 particular project, I can tell you that we're going to
20 handle it with the care that FERC would expect us to, and we
21 are environmentalist. We fly fish. We kayak. We have
22 drift boats, and we love the environment. So, we will take
23 care of that property. And we need the work so that we can
24 be a part of our community. Thank you.

25 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

PM6-10

PM6-10 Comment noted.

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PM6 **Continued, page 29 of 75**

1 Albert Devita.
2 MR. DEVITA: Good evening. My name is Albert
3 Devita. That is D-e-v-i-t-a. I'm a member of Laborers
4 Local 296, and I've been a member of the Laborers for 33
5 years. I am also -- I've worked for the international union
6 in training for about eight years and I'm the training
7 director now in the State of Oregon.

8 I have worked on and been around several
9 pipelines in my career. My experience working and what I've
10 seen is that there's a high degree of attention paid to
11 safety. Every person on the job gets site-specific
12 training, but also every craft person on the job is trained.
13 There are contractors -- big contractors do these jobs and
14 they don't do them without a good safety record, and the
15 same is true for the Jordan Cove Project.

PM6-11

16 One thing I want to point out is that we're
17 talking about skill-building trades and they all have joint
18 labor management training programs, so unions are interested
19 in taking care of their own people, making sure that they're
20 safe, making sure that they can go home at the end of every
21 day. Every union has some type of environmental training
22 and so there's going to be skilled people working with
23 skilled contractors putting a lot of attention to detail
24 into environmental issues that could arise while they're on
25 the job.

PM6-11 Comment noted.

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PM6 **Continued, page 30 of 75**

1 All the trades have apprenticeship program, and
2 so this is -- right now we have about 50 percent of people
3 under 25 years old are under employed, 50 percent of the
4 people in the country under 25 are under employed.
5 Apprenticeship is a vehicle to get these people out of your
6 house and my house and into the working world and getting
7 taxes to come in. And lots of the other brothers have
8 mentioned the positive impacts to the economy, and so that's
9 why we should build this. Thank you.

PM6-12

10 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment.
11 Next is Gary Jackson. And after Gary is Tony Pate, Sandra
12 Pate, Jerry Pouliot, and Steve Williamson.

13 MR. JACKSON: I'm Gary Jackson. I'm the
14 business agent for the International Laborers Union Local
15 296 out of Medford, Oregon.

16 A lot of controversy about this gas line being
17 owned by a Canadian company and all the profits going to
18 this Canadian company, well, that's true. It is owned a
19 Canadian company. And yes, they are going to make profits.
20 But there's also a chance for the local economies to make a
21 lot of money off of this thing too.

22 There's already a gas line that is going to hook
23 into at Myrtle Creek and run back south back into the Grants
24 Pass area. There's also provisions made for this gas line
25 to have laterals attached to it so it can provide different

PM6-12 Comment noted.

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1 types of manufacturing in a lot of different remote areas.
2 Hell, we could put this gas line clear back down into
3 Josephine County that's really suffering right now.

4 As far as employment on this job, at Coos Bay
5 itself there's going to be a peak employment of about 2,100
6 people there. On the gas line itself, there's going to be
7 about 1,400 people employed there. Eight hundred to a
8 thousand of these people are going to be laborers, which are
9 represented by the laborers union.

10 There's also going to be approximately 150
11 full-time employees employed at this facility once it's
12 completed, another 700 indirect jobs, such as restaurant
13 people, stores, that type of thing, and then another 50
14 people, 50 jobs which is going to be paid for by the Jordan
15 Cove folks for public safety people, tugboat drivers and
16 that type of thing.

17 And FERC has established guidelines and mandates
18 that have to be met by the Jordan Cove and the pipeline
19 folks in order to satisfy these permits. So, if these guys
20 reach those mandates and guidelines that are set forth, I
21 would recommend and hope that the FERC would issue this
22 permit so we can proceed with this.

23 Also, I would request that no extensions in time
24 are allowed on this comment period. Thank you.

25 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Tony

PM6-13

PM6-14

PM6-15

PM6 Continued, page 31 of 75

PM6-13 Comment noted.

PM6-14 Comment noted.

PM6-15 The FERC decided not to extend the 90-day period for comments on the DEIS past February 13, 2015.

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PM6 **Continued, page 32 of 75**

1 Pate.

2 MR. PATE: My name is Tony Pate, T-o-n-y,
3 P-a-t-e, and I represent the United Brotherhood of
4 Carpenters out of Local 271 run out of Eugene, Oregon.

5 And I stand in favor of this project. There's a | PM6-16
6 lot of different issues, and we heard a lot of good stuff
7 tonight. I think on my heart we've heard about youth
8 getting jobs. Labor unions tend to bring people in, in
9 apprenticeships, and that's a good thing. The guy just
10 talked about all the kids that don't have work.

11 The other side or the other point I'd like to
12 make is the economy in these four counties sucks, and I love
13 Coos Bay and I live here in Klamath Falls, and I've been
14 living around a pipeline for a lot of years and it hasn't
15 really affected me.

16 This money coming from Canada people go, you
17 know, it's going back to Canada, but if they pay me a wage
18 here, or if they pay you a wage it pretty much stays right
19 here, plus the \$3 million approximately per county, which
20 will go to schools and law enforcement, which we've been
21 shot in the leg by the timer industry. We don't have a
22 timber industry any more, so I think this would be a good
23 use to make a right-a-way cross some of our beautiful
24 national forest.

PM6-17

25 I happen to be a hunter and fisherman and a

PM6-16 Comment noted.

PM6-17 Comment noted.

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PM6 **Continued, page 33 of 75**

1 hiker, and I've seen more animals in these right-of-ways
2 than in the deep, dark woods, so there's a benefit there. I
3 know that with the oversight of your FERC committee and the
4 Forest Service and the BLM and the BOR, you know, that you
5 can't pull the wool over anybody's eyes. It will be a right
6 on project. And like I say, I stand in favor of that. All
7 jobs are temporary, you know. I've been worker for the
8 carpenters since 1997 and my favorite day I s when my job
9 runs out and I'm looking for another one.

10 Now, that might sound weird, but I get a little
11 bit of a break there. It's treated me real well. And the
12 other thing about that is there are family wage jobs that,
13 you know, they pay -- they aren't like a Wal-Mart job.
14 Excuse me Wal-Mart, but -- so that's a good point. And
15 between the tax base, the money that'll stay here from the
16 developers, the permanent and temporary jobs and you know,
17 it'll make all four counties a lot better. I stand in favor
18 of the project, but the Jordan Cove and the Pacific
19 Connector. Thank you.

20 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
21 is Sandra Pate.

22 MS. PATE: Hi. I'm one of the wives of the
23 temporary workers, and it's been really good. And I've been
24 a person of eminent domain, and it was a pretty good
25 process. They treated us well. They did good. And it's

PM6-18

PM6-18 Comment noted.

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1 nothing bad. And progress is good. Let's do progress. | PM6-19
2 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
3 is Jerry Pouliot, and please correct me if I've
4 mispronounced your name.
5 MR. POULIOT: My name is Jerry, J-e-r-r-y,
6 Pouliot, P-o-u-l-i-o-t.
7 I've been a carpenter for almost 31 years,
8 United Brotherhood of Carpenters. In 2008, I was out of
9 work from 2008, January 2008 to June 2010. And in that
10 period of time, I spent over \$50,000 of my own savings. It
11 was hard. But as hard as it was for me, and some of the
12 people around here in Klamath Falls, it was that much harder
13 for the past 25 years in Coos Bay/North Bend. And I have a
14 lot of friends, and it's been very depressed. And it's hard
15 to have hope when you're living on food stamps and on
16 welfare and you can't pay your own bills. This would be a
17 boom for them. This would be a boom for this city, for
18 everything in between, and it would be great for Oregon, the | PM6-20
19 rest of the country, and probably even Ukraine. Thank you.
20 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.
21 Next is Steve Williamson. After Steve is Lennie Ellis, John
22 Clarke, and John Scofield.
23 MR. WILLIAMSON: My name is Steve Williamson.
24 That's S-t-e-v-e, W-i-l-l-i-a-m-s-o-n. I am the
25 representative for the United Food and Commercial Workers.

PM6 Continued, page 34 of 75

PM6-19 Comment noted.

PM6-20 Comment noted.

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1 We are the largest private sector union in the State of
2 Oregon. We represent over 1,900 people. And we support
3 this project.

PM6-21

4 One of the major reasons is it's going to bring
5 money to our community to keep our members working, and it
6 also brings in living wages. We feel that there's a large
7 need for this project to go through so that we can bring
8 monies into our community and keep our members working.
9 Thank you.

PM6-22

10 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
11 is Lennie Ellis.

12 MR. ELLIS: My name is Lennie Ellis. I'm the
13 business manager of -- L-e-n-n-i-e, E-l-l-i-s.

14 I'm the business manager of IEBW Local Union 659
15 in southern Oregon. We have about 2,000 members that live,
16 work, and play in all the counties that this pipeline will
17 be crossing, and we've done a pretty good job of looking at
18 the impact, environmentally and economically, and we think
19 the economic impacts far outweigh the minimal environmental
20 impacts.

21 The area that the pipeline is going to be
22 running through is crisscrossed by tens of thousands of
23 miles of transmission distribution electric lines and that's
24 had minimal impact on the environment to this point. And
25 also there are many miles of gas transmission lines and gas

PM6 Continued, page 35 of 75

PM6-21 Comment noted.

PM6-22 Comment noted.

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1 distribution lines that Avista serves in this area. There's
2 been very little impact from those.

3 My 2,000 members and their families are in full
4 support of this pipeline. Thank you.

PM6-23

5 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
6 is John Clarke. And after John Clarke is John Scofield,
7 Bill Gow, Clarence Adams, and Bob Barker.

8 MR. CLARKE: John Clarke, milepost 60. Mayor,
9 fire chief, police chief of my own development.

10 I've been confused with some information that
11 has come out, and I can't reconcile it. And so, I want to
12 put it into the record what the confusion is.

13 Back when we were doing the scoping, we were
14 processing .9 billion cubic feet of gas, but we were using
15 350-megawatts of power. The proposal now shows
16 420-megawatts of power, so that's 70-megawatts of power more
17 producing the same gas. So, there's confusion in that. In
18 the Draft EIS, there's no restriction for increasing the
19 volumes of gas just as long as you don't change the
20 commodity going through the pipe.

PM6-24

21 Now, I presented a paper in one of our hearings
22 in front of one of the planning commissions, and in it a
23 member who is probably present here tonight stated that the
24 pressure in Douglas County in the coastal zone management
25 area of the pipe would be about 900 psi. It was going to

PM6 Continued, page 36 of 75

PM6-23 Comment noted.

PM6-24 Jordan Cove can only use the amount of natural gas specified in the Commission Order. In a filing on January 15, 2015, Jordan Cove clarified that it has designed its facility to receive a maximum of 1.03 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) of natural gas from Pacific Connector and produce a maximum of 6.8 million metric tons per annum (MMTPA) of LNG. The planned non-jurisdictional South Dune Power Plant would generate up to 420-megawatts (MW) of electricity for use by the LNG terminal. This is all disclosed in section 1 of the EIS.

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1 leave Malin at 1480 psi, so if you did the math, you came
2 out that it lost about three pounds for every mile it
3 traveled because it only going to be one compressor station
4 that was in the area of Malin.

5 So, in doing those calculations, there was still
6 50 miles to go to get to the coast, so you would have a
7 reduction again of another 150 pounds. So, the
8 computations are terrible. I mean they're really hard to
9 compute gas if you figured out all this stuff. But I got a
10 factor from my friend at the FUC, and it shows that a
11 36-inch pipe at -- you take the size of the pipe and you
12 take the pressure and then you -- times this factor of .372
13 and that tells you what the psi or the discharge or how much
14 gas is in that 1-foot of pipe.

15 And if you do the math on what I've just told
16 you, the pressure would be about 750 pounds per pressure at
17 Jordan Cove, and that is a 52 percent -- that's 52 percent
18 of what they started with. So, the problem I'm having is
19 why are we building such a large generation facility when
20 we're not going to be processing the gas unless, of course,
21 down the road they're going to put the compressor station
22 in. And I've said all along they're going in at Clark
23 Branch and increase the volumes because we know that they
24 can import 1.55 billion cubic feet of natural gas from
25 Canada. That's enough. Thank you.

PM6-25

PM6 Continued, page 37 of 75

PM6-25 Pacific Connector can only transport the amount of natural gas
authorized by the FERC in its Project Order. There are no plans on
the record for a new compressor station at Clarks Branch.

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1 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. John
2 Scofield.

3 MR. SCOFIELD: Hi. My name is John Scofield,
4 affected landowner residing at 1868 Hoover Hill Road,
5 Winston, Oregon.

6 I had a couple of questions. First of all,
7 doing some reading trying to get through some of this DEIS.
8 One I read about my main concern in eminent domain as a
9 landowner, and this kind of thing is coming right through,
10 very close to our house, is on their application to FERC I
11 believe there's supposed to be a box for either a commentary
12 or a utility company and I haven't been able to find a copy
13 of their application. Is that public information?

14 MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes. The application is public
15 and it was filed -- I want to say June of 2013, right? And
16 it's in CP13-492-000. You go to www.FERC.gov, go to
17 documents and filings, go to E-library, put in the document
18 number and the date and you can get the whole application.
19 John Clarke, the application for Jordan, for Pacific
20 Connector also includes their engineering calculations for
21 moving the gas from Merlin to Jordan Cove, including some
22 interesting drawings you might want to look at.

23 MR. SCOFIELD: Thank you.

24 A follow-up question to that is once they check
25 a box as either a commentary or a utility, which I believe

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1 is on that application, who verifies that because that seems
2 to come up a lot in other pipeline cases as no one every
3 challenge them on who -- if they really are a common carrier
4 or a utility company.

5 MR. FRIEDMAN: The FERC does not have that box,
6 so that application -- those boxes aren't checked because
7 it's not a FERC thing. It's maybe something that's done
8 locally here in Oregon, but we don't do that at FERC. The
9 Commission will find it's a public utility when it makes it
10 order and issues a certificate of public convenience and
11 necessity.

12 MR. SCOFIELD: Okay.

13 MR. FRIEDMAN: So, it's the Commissioners who
14 make that decision.

15 MR. SCOFIELD: Commissioners make that decision.

16 MR. FRIEDMAN: They make that decision.

17 MR. SCOFIELD: Okay. Along with that, though,
18 becomes this power of eminent domain.

19 MR. FRIEDMAN: That is correct, not until after
20 a certificate is issued.

21 MR. SCOFIELD: Okay, who -- I guess, because my
22 understanding is it's either a common carrier utility and
23 they've got to qualify for either one of those two or --

24 MR. FRIEDMAN: All they need is a certificate of
25 public convenience and necessity issued by the Commissioners

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1 and that gives them eminent domain.

2 MR. SCOFIELD: Okay. Okay. Great. That's all

3 I needed to know. Thanks.

4 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

5 Bill Gow.

6 MR. GOW: My name's Bill Gow, B-i-l-l, G-o-w. I
7 live at Clarks Branch Road, Roseburg, Oregon.

8 I've worked against this thing for about seven
9 years now. I've probably put more time in this thing than
10 the project will last, but there's 5,000 pages in this Draft
11 EIS, which most people, I assume, have probably not even
12 read it, listening to the comments, and you know, you take
13 that over 90 days that's 55 pages a day that I have to
14 absorb.

15 Okay, you throw in the holidays. You throw in
16 all this other stuff that's going on that we want to do some
17 things with and it's one thing just to blow through it.
18 It's another thing to really try to read this thing.

19 A person like me I'm very, very heavily
20 impacted. There's more than me for this thing than just a
21 couple years of work, okay. This thing's going right
22 through my ranch. It affects -- it ruins our family's
23 operation forever, not just for a couple of years and you
24 move on to somewhere else. This thing ruins me forever.
25 And after the construction is all gone, guess who has to

PM6-26

PM6 Continued, page 40 of 75

PM6-26 After installation of the buried pipeline, the right-of-way would be restored, and a rancher could grow hay or pasture on the surface and graze livestock right over the pipeline. The company would compensate landowners for any damages.

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1 deal with this mess, me and my family.
2 Okay, the DEIS does a horrible job of addressing
3 what happens after everybody's gone. I've tried to read
4 through this thing and find different areas. I'm not all
5 the way through it, but it does a horrible job of addressing
6 the long-term, heavily impacted people like myself. It's
7 more addressed to the short-term stuff.

PM6-27

8 If this is such a great project, eminent domain
9 shouldn't even be needed. You know, if all these people are
10 in favor and want it, you know, there should be plenty of
11 people's property for this thing to go on besides mine.
12 But it's a funny thing out of 300 and some landowners 90
13 percent of us are against it. So, if there's so many people
14 thinks it's such a great deal, checkerboard it over on their
15 property. You don't it. Okay. And that's what's really
16 bad about this thing.

17 Take eminent domain off the table. You
18 shouldn't need it. And you know, eminent domain had its
19 place. It's been used for the good of American people.
20 This does not good for the American people, and it does not
21 good -- yeah, it does provide a few jobs, but there's a lot
22 more to life than that. And us people have went out and put
23 something together and we don't want it ruined by some
24 foreign company.

PM6-28

25 There is -- 4.8 of the DEIS, at 2.14 states that

PM6-29

PM6 Continued, page 41 of 75

- PM6-27 Long-term impacts of the Project are addressed in the EIS. Section 2.6 of the EIS discusses operation and maintenance of facilities.
- PM6-28 The U.S. Congress decided to convey the power of eminent domain to private companies that receive a Certificate from the FERC when it passed section 7(h) of the NGA in 1947. The Commission would make its decision on public benefit in its Project Order.
- PM6-29 Douglas County issued a land use compatibility statement for the Pacific Connector pipeline in the portion of the county outside the coastal management zone. In the coastal zone, Douglas County issued a conditional use permit to Pacific Connector in 2009, which was amended and affirmed in 2014 by the Board of Commissioners allowing the Project. The Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (ODLCD) determines consistency with the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA). Their review is ongoing and a determination has not yet been made. Pacific Connector is required by FERC to file ODLCD's determination once available and will only be allowed to proceed if approved under the CZMA.

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1 Pacific Connector has a permit for Douglas County. That is
2 not true. That is tied up. There's just full of stuff like
3 that. It said in this EIS for the people who have actually
4 sat down and read it, it's a very inadequate thing

5 You address the Clark Branch meter station in
6 there. It's not even on Clark Branch Road any more from
7 what I can understand and read in there. It's been moved
8 down to Dole Road, or that's where it's going to cross the
9 lateral, but it's so poorly addressed is there that you
10 can't even tell what's going on in this thing.

11 If it is moved to Dole Road, it heavily impacts
12 me. I need to know that stuff. The whole thing is just for
13 the people who actually try to read this thing and actually
14 try to study it and actually find out and have a dog in the
15 fight this thing is a horrible EIS, and I would like to ask
16 for an extension period and I would like to see this thing
17 redone where it actually addresses today's problems and
18 addresses where the alternate routes and stuff, not just
19 what's been printed back in there. Thank you.

20 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.
21 Next is Clarence Adams.

22 MR. ADAMS: Clarence Adams, C-l-a-r-e-n-c-e,
23 A-d-a-m-s. I'm an affected landowner, milepost 55.8, and
24 I'm representing Landowners United.

25 There's a -- as Bill mentioned, there a bit of

PM6-29
Cont.

PM6-30

PM6-31

PM6-32

PM6 Continued, page 42 of 75

- PM6-30 The Clarks Branch Meter Station is described in section 2.1.2.2, and the location is shown on the pipeline facility maps included in appendix C. The station is not directly on Dole Road, but nearby just to the east at approximately MP 71.5, connected to Dole Road by a proposed new permanent access road.
- PM6-31 The FERC decided not to extend the 90-day period for comments on the DEIS past February 13, 2015.
- PM6-32 The FEIS addresses comments raised on the DEIS.

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1 confusion in this document. On page 4-991, it states "The
2 pipeline will be buried 24 to 36-inches deep." We've been
3 told three feet all along. We've doubted that. That needs
4 to be cleared up.

PM6-33

5 Also, I would propose that anytime the pipeline
6 crosses ground that needed to be worked in the future that
7 it be at least 6-foot deep, and I would like FERC to do
8 that. I believe you have that purview.

PM6-34

9 Also, I would like an explanation of this
10 statement. It's on 5-18. It says, "Along the route we were
11 unable to identify communities containing a
12 disproportionately high percentage of minorities, low-income
13 household, elderly, children, and non-English speakers, or
14 other vulnerable populations the project would adversely
15 affect." What the hell does that mean? It's a question.

PM6-35

16 MR. FRIEDMAN: Remember I said I would answer
17 all questions in the FEIS.

18 MR. ADAMS: Okay. I'll look forward to this
19 one. And the example of the I-5 Corridor and eminent
20 domain, one of our county commissioners brought that up at
21 one of the meetings in Douglas County to justify his support
22 for that, and I thought at the time that was the stupidest
23 example I ever heard, and I kept my mouth shut.

24 Well, I will not do that again. The only way
25 that example would qualify was if I-5 was built by a single

PM6 Continued, page 43 of 75

PM6-33 See section 2.4.2.1 of the FEIS. Pacific Connector stated it would bury its pipeline up to 36 inches deep in Class 1 areas with normal soils and 24 inches deep in Class 1 areas with consolidated rock. The trench may be deeper at stream crossings with scour concerns, or areas with geological hazards.

PM6-34 You can negotiate that request with Pacific Connector for the easement crossing your land.

PM6-35 It means that the pipeline route would not cross communities identified to have a much greater percentage of people below the poverty line or minorities than the state average. See section 4.9.2.9 in the FEIS.

1 company who only had their trucks running on it and wouldn't
2 let anybody else on it. Thank you.

3 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
4 is Bob Barker. And after Bob is Robert Moore, Dan Bailey,
5 Al Shropshire, and Mark Barrows.

6 MR. BARKER: Good evening to you all. Bob
7 Barker, B-o-b, B-a-r-k-e-r. You ought to have that part
8 squared by now.

9 You know, as a landowner, you know, the eminent
10 demand issue, you know, obviously we disagree with the use
11 of eminent domain in this particular set of circumstances.
12 We realize that that's a part of the Natural Gas Act when
13 you approve the project, which I no doubt the certificate
14 will be issue and the power of eminent domain goes with
15 that, so that leaves us no option, other than to fight the
16 project until the end, which, of course, we will do. But I
17 think it's -- you know, in a review of an environmental
18 impact report and there's been lots of commentary, much of
19 that has not had anything to do with the environmental
20 impact report.

21 I can assure you that I and various
22 organizations that I work with will be very, very thorough
23 in reviewing all 5,000 pages of that document and we will
24 before the date, whether it's February 13 or later,
25 depending on what is finally done. You will get very, very

PM6-36

PM6 Continued, page 44 of 75

PM6-36 The U.S. Congress decided to convey the power of eminent domain to private companies that receive a Certificate from the FERC when it passed section 7(h) of the NGA in 1947.

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1 thorough comments. We want the best product we can get.
2 Obviously, we'll continue to work to defeat the project, but
3 we want a good EIS.

4 And I certainly commend you for listening to all
5 these comments, and we'll do our best to get you information
6 that will help you with a better product. Thank you.

7 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments. And
8 of course, we look forward to seeing your detailed, written
9 comments. Going back, these are things I've said before,
10 but I'll just reiterate them. The first word of the
11 document is draft, and we know it's not perfect, and we hope
12 that these comments that we get will help us perfect that
13 document.

14 The other thing about eminent domain, and I've
15 said this before too, before t he FERC issues a certificate
16 we hope that the pipeline will work in good faith with
17 landowners and reach an agreement. If eminent domain is
18 used, it is local courts that determine the price of the
19 property, not Williams, not the FERC.

20 UNIDENTIFIED MALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: You are an
21 industry man. That is so ridiculous.

22 MR. FRIEDMAN: You know what, Bill, it's not
23 ridiculous. It's true.

24 UNIDENTIFIED MALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: It is
25 ridiculous.

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1 MR. FRIEDMAN: It's the law, and that's the way
2 it works.

3 UNIDENTIFIED MALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: No, it
4 isn't. I thought the law said the last offer.

5 MR. FRIEDMAN: No, no, no, if you go to eminent
6 domain, you don't have an agreement. If there's no
7 agreement, all right, the two parties don't agree, then a
8 local court will set the price, not Williams and not the
9 FERC.

10 UNIDENTIFIED MALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's the
11 last piece.

12 MR. FRIEDMAN: The very end of the process.
13 Exactly. Clarence got it. Thank you. So, this is Robert
14 Moore.

15 MR. MOORE: That is correct, Mr. Chairman on the
16 panel.

17 MR. FRIEDMAN: No, I'm just Paul.

18 MR. MOORE: Pardon?

19 MR. FRIEDMAN: My name is Paul.

20 MR. MOORE: Okay, Chairman Paul.

21 MR. FRIEDMAN: No, not chairman.

22 MR. MOORE: Throw that out there anyway.

23 Anyway, I'm a resident of the county. I live in
24 the proximity of the pipeline's pathway, an active person
25 within the community.

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PM6 **Continued, page 47 of 75**

1 MR. FRIEDMAN: Name please.

2 MR. MOORE: My name is Robert Moore,

3 R-o-b-e-r-t, M-o-o-r-e.

4 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you.

5 MR. MOORE: I'm in support of the project. I | PM6-37

6 have been involved with utilities systems all my life and I
7 see that there's no major problem with this one. People are
8 concerned about some of the other aftermath; they might look
9 at what the Ruby Pipeline results are and how they've put
10 that together in the cleanup and the re-growth on that, the
11 rebuild of that particular pipeline, which will a similar
12 experience with the 36-inch line going over to Coos Bay.

13 I am in support of this. Primarily, I look to
14 the future. Energy is the backbone of our economy and we
15 are an area most everybody here knows our economy is very
16 poor. Looking ahead, this does give us opportunity for
17 additional support. We do have pipelines coming in from
18 other sources. People have been living with those. They've
19 been in our proximity for some period of time, so the safety
20 and the installation of those are not quite as well, but
21 what our newer technology provides us.

22 So, I am in strong support because I'm looking
23 ahead at what this can provide us, and new industry and
24 other things will have a demand for natural gas or any other
25 type of energy because that is the engine of our community. | PM6-38

PM6-37 Comment noted.

PM6-38 Comment noted.

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1 And hopefully, we will move our communities into a more
2 active and economically sound base for the people that live
3 here. And maybe one day we'll have jobs for our own
4 youngsters who are growing up here.

PM6-38
Cont

5 So, otherwise, I'm just going to put down I'm
6 supporting. I will be submitting a letter to your group via
7 the processes described, and I will leave it at that point.
8 And again, I put down that I'm supporting the project.

9 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Dan
10 Bailey, then Al Shropshire, and then Mark Barrows.

11 MR. BAILEY: Hello. I'm Dan Bailey, D-a-n,
12 B-a-i-l-e-y, the president of Southern Oregon Building and
13 Construction Trades Council, and a member of Local 290.
14 Thank you very much for this forum for allowing everyone to
15 speak.

16 I know there's been -- I'm going to repeat a lot
17 of stuff. This project, an \$8 million -- is almost nearly
18 \$8 billion for this project to be built here, at peak on
19 both projects, approximately 3,500 construction workers. I
20 heard something last night about the Mastech Project that
21 was ran over there and done by a non-union outfit did that
22 project.

23 We were the champions of that project getting to
24 the agencies, of doing all the legwork, all the pictures,
25 the documentation, getting it to the proper agencies and

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1 getting them fined, getting them actually kicked off of that
2 project. It was poorly done. We went back in, fixed the
3 leaks on those pipes, and tried to do the best we could in
4 fixing the problems.

5 MR. FRIEDMAN: Dan, I'm going to have you
6 clarify the project you're talking about. It is the Coos
7 County Pipeline. Correct?

8 MR. BAILEY: Correct.

9 MR. FRIEDMAN: Was that FERC jurisdictional?

10 UNIDENTIFIED MALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: No.

11 MR. FRIEDMAN: No is the correct answer.

12 MR. BAILEY: No. Okay.

13 MR. FRIEDMAN: It's not FERC's jurisdiction.

14 MR. BAILEY: Okay. But you know, I heard that
15 last night in a statement that was brought up at the meeting
16 last night, and I just wanted to reiterate that, you know,
17 we are very environmentally conscious on these projects.
18 And I just wanted to point that out. Thank you.

PM6-39

19 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Al
20 Shropshire.

21 MR. SHROPSHIRE: My name is Al Shropshire,
22 S-h-r-o-s-h-i-r-e, and I represent Local 290, the Plumbers
23 and Steamfitters. We have approximately 4,300 members.
24 Most of them live here in Oregon. They're plumbers,
25 steamfitters, and pipeliners. We're the guys that actually

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PM6-39 Comment noted.

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PM6 **Continued, page 50 of 75**

1 weld the pipe up on the pipelines.

2 And there's been a lot comments here tonight
3 about the validity of this project. And of course, we're
4 certainly in favor of it. I had the good fortune to in 1992
5 work on the PGE-PGT pipeline that actually ran from Canada
6 to Fresno, California through Oregon, Washington, and the
7 State of California, and I worked on the spread right here
8 out of Klamath Falls.

PM6-40

9 And I guess I never really had an opportunity to
10 thank the citizens of Klamath Falls for that job. It was a
11 really nice job. We were treated very well here in the
12 community, and I think we treated the community very well.
13 We spent a lot of money living here, and I think it was a
14 good deal all around.

15 But our members certainly want these jobs, and
16 we certainly want the environment protected. Every single
17 one of us love to be outside, hunt, fish, take a walk in the
18 woods.

19 And so thank you very much. We're just hoping
20 that the process goes smoothly and the law is followed all
21 the way around. I hope the property owners are protected
22 and the project is built. Thank you.

23 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.
24 Next is Mark Barrows, then Wanda Baker, then John Mohlis,
25 and then Charles Massey.

PM6-40 Comment noted.

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1 MR. BARROWS: That's Mark Barrows with a "K,"
2 B-a-r-r-i-o-w-s. I'm a local 271 carpenter.
3 I am in support of this. The funds generated | PM6-41
4 through taxes -- I love Klamath and Coos Bay, and it's been
5 said before. They're broke. They're broke counties. We
6 could use the tax money. And this project at the Bay could
7 be a humungous stepping stone for big things over there.
8 So, thank you, in support.
9 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.
10 Wanda Baker.
11 MS. BAKER: Hi. My name's Wanda Baker,
12 W-a-n-d-a, B-a-k-e-r. I want to thank you tonight for
13 letting us do this.
14 My concerns are with milepost 78 through 91. I
15 am a landowner. We have a lot of riverbanks and there's a
16 lot of damage that can be done because of loose soil. We
17 have a lot of high water in those areas at certain times,
18 obviously in the winters, creates a lot of problems. I do | PM6-42
19 not see how this pipeline can go across some of these creeks
20 that we have. The look like little, tiny streams, but in
21 the wintertime they rage and you can see 3- and 4-foot
22 through stumps, things of that sort, full trees going down
23 the river or the creek.
24 I'm concerned about the steep terrain. We have | PM6-43
25 a lot of slides in that area. If we should get forest fires

PM6 Continued, page 51 of 75

- PM6-41 Comment noted.
- PM6-42 Section 4.4 discusses stream crossing methods for large and small streams and BMPs to minimize erosion and restoration of stream banks.
- PM6-43 The EIS includes an extensive evaluation of landslide hazards and outlines measures for crossing steep terrain; see section 4.2.

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1 and you see it on TV tonight, every night, these people are
2 flooding because of fire situations where there's nothing to
3 hold the soil back. This is going to impact a lot of
4 things.

PM6-43
Cont.

5 The loss of timber, in our property alone you're
6 going to be dividing it. It's going cause problems with us
7 to be able to log it. It's going to cause problems. We
8 can't cross over the pipeline. These are concerns that we
9 have about what you're doing with that kind of thing.

PM6-44

10 The avenue that will be created from the fire
11 where you're going to have to have your right-of-way kept
12 clear you're going to have brush that's going to grow up.
13 You're going to have grasses. This is an absolute freeway
14 for not only all kinds of vegetation that are not going to
15 be pleasant. Some of them are going to create a fire
16 situation. You're going to have people on ATV wheelers that
17 are going to go through those. Gates and fences don't stop
18 them. They go around, or they cut it down. Then that
19 becomes our headaches. We have to take care of that. No
20 sheriff is going to come out there and do it.

PM6-45

PM6-46

21 We have springs that are going to be impacted.
22 Some of these feed our homes. And if the pipeline goes
23 through, something happens to any one of those then that's
24 an expense and a cost for us to try and find an alternative
25 for the water.

PM6-47

PM6 Continued, page 52 of 75

PM6-44 We address impacts on timber in section 4.5 of the EIS. You may have to negotiate deeper burial of the pipeline for road crossings on your property; however, the pipe would be buried and would not obstruct the movement of equipment or logs across the easement.

PM6-45 The EIS addresses fire risk in section 4.5. In section 2, it is discussed that the right-of-way would be mowed and maintained on a periodic basis.

PM6-46 Sections 4.8.1.2 and 4.10.2.5 of the EIS addresses OHV controls.

PM6-47 As stated on page 4-355 of the DEIS and in the Groundwater Supply Monitoring and Mitigation Plan, pre-construction surveys would be conducted to confirm the presence and locations of all groundwater supplies for landowners within and adjacent to the proposed pipeline right-of-way. Pacific Connector has stated that it would further verify exact locations of springs and seeps during easement negotiation with landowners.

As discussed in section 4.4.2.1, in its Groundwater Supply Monitoring and Mitigation Plan, Pacific Connector states that should it be determined after construction that there has been an effect to groundwater supply (either yield or quality), Pacific Connector would provide a temporary supply of water, and if determined necessary, would replace the affected supply with a permanent water supply. Mitigation measures would be coordinated with the individual landowner to meet the landowner's specific needs.

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1 The cost of getting the timber out in the future
2 I think I already addressed. Safety from explosions I'm
3 quite sure by all of these people that were talking here
4 that this is going to be an A-1 type pipeline, but things do
5 happen. It's going to be possible loss of life, our
6 property, the forest fires again are another issue.
7 Oregon's nothing but trees almost. Well, no, I shouldn't
8 say that, part of us are.

9 What assurance do we have that they're not going
10 to put another line right next to that same line, or they
11 may sell that line and then we have to go and renegotiate or
12 will we be able to negotiate for a new contract?

PM6-48

13 Another thing that bothers me a lot about this
14 is the eminent domain because it's whatever those people
15 decide who the powers that be of what we get. It's not
16 what's going to be on down the future. It's a one-time
17 thing right now.

18 The other thing is, is we have on this property
19 three major electrical lines that are going through. I do
20 not understand how the pipeline can go under these major
21 power lines. One of them is the California line, one is
22 PP&L, and another smaller one. How is that going to be
23 addressed?

PM6-49

24 MR. FRIEDMAN: Ms. Baker, we'd like you to wrap
25 up now.

PM6 Continued, page 53 of 75

PM6-48 Pipeline safety is addressed in section 4.13 of the EIS. There are no assurances that Pacific Connector would not sell the pipeline to another company in the future, or that another line may not be proposed for an adjacent location outside of existing right-of-way.

PM6-49 Pacific Connector would work with other utilities when crossing those foreign lines, as explained in section 2.4.2.2 of the EIS.

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PM6 **Continued, page 54 of 75**

1 MS. BAKER: I'm done.
2 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.
3 John Mohlis.
4 MR. MOHLIS: Good evening. John Mohlis, John
5 with a "J" and M-o-h-l-i-s, is the last name.
6 I represent the Oregon State Building and
7 Construction Trades Council, which is an umbrella
8 organization for about 25,000 union construction workers
9 throughout the state.
10 First, I would like to thank all of you for
11 coming to Oregon and taking your time and letting everybody
12 air their concerns to you.
13 I would like to go on record, and our council
14 would like to go on record in support of the findings of the
15 Draft EIS. I think I've -- that in the review that I've
16 taken of it, it seems to be that in general there are going
17 to be some environmental impacts, but they can be mitigated.
18 The pipeline and the project can be built safety. And I
19 want to go on record stating that I believe that it truly
20 can.
21 It's been designed to and it would be built to
22 the highest safety standards, the highest environmental
23 standards. It'll be built by the most highly qualified and
24 most trained professional workforce available in the world.
25 I think some people think projects like these

PM6-50

PM6-50 Comment noted.

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1 have to be either the jobs or the environment, and that's
2 not true. I think this is really a case here where we have
3 the opportunity to permit and build and maintain and operate
4 a project that's built to the highest environmental and
5 safety standards, and provide jobs for members of the
6 community at the same time.

7 This project's been in the permit process for 11
8 years. I believe it was approved in 2009 as an import
9 facility. Now, it's been hopefully reapproved as an export
10 facility. I think 11 years is sufficient time. I think the
11 90-day comment period is sufficient time. And I hope that
12 if the needs are addressed in those 90 days, and if Jordan
13 Cove makes the mark and the Pacific Connector Pipeline makes
14 the mark, and I think they will, I hope that the project is
15 allowed to proceed. Thank you.

16 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.
17 Next is Charles Massie, then Alan Eberlein, then Neal
18 Eberlein, and then Dan Keppen.

19 MR. MASSIE: Hi. Charles Massie, M-a-s-s-i-e,
20 and I'm the executive director of the Klamath County Chamber
21 of Commerce, and I represent about 440 businesses and
22 organizations in our community here.

23 And I'd like to say, one, thank you for getting
24 to be part of this process. The businesses that I represent
25 we have done some internal surveying of our membership and

PM6-51

PM6-52

PM6 Continued, page 55 of 75

PM6-51 The FERC decided not to extend the 90-day period for comments on the DEIS past February 13, 2015.

PM6-52 Comment noted.

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1 they have said that as an organization we need to be
2 supportive of the project, that we need to advocate for it,
3 but also advocate to make sure that our community is being
4 watched out for, and that we are following a process that is
5 rigorous. And I must admit most of our folks feel the
6 process is quite rigorous. Some would even say onerous.
7 And I would think that, as we go through this process and a
8 regulatory process that has been built for many years, it is
9 an important part of it. And we are very support of that.
10 But we also feel like at some point you have to begin making
11 decisions around the process.

12 So, our organization because we represent small
13 businesses, they tend to be pretty pragmatic people. We
14 have a group of folks who have dealt with a couple of
15 pipelines, a couple of large power line projects, who've
16 felt they've had significant positive impact on the
17 community, that their concerns have been well addressed,
18 that we will continue to advocate for that.

19 And we also feel that, as a community, the
20 economy is part of the environmental ecosystem a s well and
21 that's an important part of our community is how do we
22 continue to represent and build small businesses and how do
23 we address their concerns. And so we look forward to
24 continuing in the process, but our organization is very
25 supportive of it moving forward. And we hop that through

PM6-52
Cont.

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1 your rigorous process that permitting can be moved forward
2 and this project can begin. Thank you.

3 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Alan
4 Eberlein.

5 MR. EBERLEIN: I'm Allan Eberlein, A-l-a-n,
6 E-b-e-r-l-e-i-n.

7 I'm a local guy. I'm native of Klamath Falls.
8 I've been in business here for over 50 years. I've seen the
9 economy through a number of wild cycles, and I've been
10 involved in a number of efforts to try to stabilize those
11 cycles.

12 Right now our economy is sick. We've got some
13 of the worse statistics, not only in Oregon, but in the
14 United States. If we're going to be successful long-term in
15 attracting business to locate here to bring us the jobs we
16 desperately need we have to adequately fund our public
17 safety and our schools.

18 There's only two ways to do that. We either
19 raise our property taxes on ourselves, which is almost
20 impossible to do in the current economy, or we find somebody
21 to bring some revenue into our coffers.

22 Now, several years ago I watched as they built
23 the main East/West natural gas line, which I believe is the
24 same size as this one, which comes across, feeds the Cogent
25 plant and goes on over to Rogue Valley. They built it right

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1 behind my back fence. When they got done with that, you'd
2 never know it was there, except for the little yellow
3 markers they left behind. It just sits there year after
4 year safely transporting natural gas and paying property
5 taxes. Three million dollars a year in property taxes
6 would do a lot to stabilize our economy. I'm a hundred
7 percent in favor of this project.

8 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.
9 Neal Eberlein.

10 MR. EBERLEIN: Neal Eberlein, N-e-a-l,
11 E-b-e-r-l-e-i-n.

12 Southern Oregon has been trying for decades to
13 recover from the demise of the timber industry, watching our
14 young people move away, struggling to get by on government
15 handouts, and we're still lagging way behind the rest of the
16 country in recovering from the recent recession.

17 I see this project as an economic lifeline for
18 our area, not only for the construction jobs and the tax
19 revenue that it'll generate, but also for the access to the
20 pipeline. I think access to the pipeline gives us the
21 opportunity to recruit some major new industry here to
22 replace some of these jobs that have been loss.

23 I'm very much concerned with the environment.
24 I've lived here all my life, and a lot of the reason I've
25 stayed here is because of this environment. If I wasn't

PM6-53

PM6-54

PM6 Continued, page 58 of 75

PM6-53 Comment noted.

PM6-54 Comment noted.

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1 convinced that this project was going to be addressed in a
2 proper manner, I couldn't be for it; but I am totally for
3 the project. Thank you.

PM6-55

4 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Dan
5 and then Paul Fouch, and then something Reddington, and then
6 Stan Gilbert.

7 MR. KEPPEN: My name is Dan Keppen, D-a-n,
8 K-e-p-p-e-n.

9 I'm here to talk about the human environment.
10 I'm here as an individual, but also I'm the incoming
11 president of the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce.

12 As an individual, I feel very passionate about
13 this project because of my agri background; I worked for
14 organizations that represent farmers and ranchers in 17
15 western states. My father was a lifelong timber management
16 and Forest Service. Both of those economies or both of
17 those sectors of our economy are much different than they
18 used to be, and we're hurting, as other people have said
19 here. And I think that this particular project not only in
20 the short-term, but in the long-term could give us a big
21 boost.

PM6-56

22 We have some great things -- we're turning the
23 corner in this county right now. We got a potential
24 historic water settlement that could help deal with some of
25 our agri issues. We've got a huge infusion of rural-based

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PM6-55 Comment noted.

PM6-56 Comment noted.

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PM6 Continued, page 60 of 75

1 medicine and medical education coming to Klamath Falls at
2 OHSU and OIT, and this project. To me, at the Chamber of
3 Commerce, I see these three projects as being some of our
4 key initiatives in the coming year.

5 The short-term benefits to our economy are
6 obvious with this. There's going to be hundreds, perhaps
7 thousands of temporary construction jobs that are going to
8 help our economy. There's a ripple effect there that will
9 help our community. Three million dollars to our local tax
10 base is huge because right now our schools are hurting.
11 We're in danger of losing our 4-H and our OSU extension, and
12 we have some major public safety issues right now. This
13 infusion to our tax base will really help us out, but I'm
14 really more excited about the long-term impacts of this
15 project.

16 We at the Chamber are not going to be satisfied
17 for just being sort of a colony to the energy sector on this
18 project. We want to take advantage of this. This liquefied
19 natural gas line goes right through our Klamath irrigation
20 project. It skirts the City of Klamath Falls and very close
21 to some industrial areas. We're looking at opportunities.
22 We want to see "T" put in so we can tap into this line in
23 the future.

24 One of the projects that's being looked at right
25 now is compressor station that would convert this liquefied

PM6-57

PM6-57 Comment noted.

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1 natural gas to compress natural gas that could be
2 distributed to our agri community. And preliminary
3 estimates right now suggested that the cost of that could be
4 30 percent cheaper than diesel, and it's cleaner than
5 diesel.

6 Our guys right now in the irrigation project pay
7 some of the highest power costs in the western United States
8 for their irrigation and drainage pumping. This could
9 provide possibly an alternative to them.

10 Bottom line, I guess, is we're hurting. This,
11 coupled with these other initiatives I talked about, makes
12 us competitive to other parts of the state. And again, I
13 just think there's just huge benefits here, and I hope that
14 you will consider, you know, the human environmental impacts
15 as you wrap up this DEIS. It has to be considered. Thanks.

16 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for comment. Paul
17 Fouch.

18 MR. FOUCH: Hi. I'm Paul Fouch, F-o-u-c-h, and
19 I'm president of Save our Rural Oregon, and I represent
20 about a thousand people along the line on a 7-mile stretch
21 between Collins Products and Keno. And I'm a professional
22 engineer retired, and I served an apprenticeship as a
23 machinist and I know accidents can happen, and I have a son
24 who's a boilermaker too, one of my seven sons, so I have
25 known what can happen on these projects throughout the

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1 country.

2 Anyway, we want special consideration on the
3 7-mile stretch. There's a thousand residents that live a
4 half mile from the river, the Klamath River, and the line
5 should go right down the center of the parcel and not too
6 close to the river. That would provide the best or the
7 least impacts to the wildlife and the river, and to the
8 residents.

9 We know the line's going to go through, and
10 that's a good location for it; but what I see on the map --
11 and I don't know if I have the latest map -- I see all kinds
12 of kinks in the map. It's not a straight, smooth flow and
13 it goes within a hundred feet of the river in some of the
14 sections, and then within 200 feet of some of my residents'
15 houses. So, I think what I'd like to see in this section is
16 a line above the ground. And I know most lines are
17 underground, but I've studied this area for many years, and
18 it's susceptible to earthquakes. And you could build it
19 above the ground for a certain length, maybe seven or eight
20 miles and isolate it if the earthquakes come. Also, there's
21 a lot of wetlands and seasonal streams and flooding and so
22 on.

23 And then another thing we're concerned with, of
24 course, is early warning system in case a disaster happens.
25 And I haven't seen anything in your documents about that.

PM6-58

PM6-59

PM6 Continued, page 62 of 75

PM6-58 In this area, the Pacific Connector pipeline was routed adjacent to existing rights-of-way including a road and existing pipeline. One of the "kinks" you identify in the route would avoid a federally listed plant species. DOT regulations would prevent the pipeline from being laid on the surface.

PM6-59 The proponent is required to prepare an Emergency Response Plan. A draft of this document is included with the POD.

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1 Thank you.
2 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Is
3 that a BAA tee shirt? Paul, is that a BAA tee shirt?
4 MR. FOUCH: Excuse me?
5 MR. FRIEDMAN: Is that a BAA tee shirt, Boston
6 Athletic Association?
7 MR. FOUCH: Yes.
8 MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, I have a couple of those.
9 MR. FOUCH: What was that?
10 MR. FRIEDMAN: I said I have a couple of those.
11 MR. FOUCH: Oh, okay.
12 MR. FRIEDMAN: It means that that man ran the
13 Boston Marathon, which is the most exclusive marathon in the
14 world. In order to run Boston, you must qualify, and
15 believe me, it's not easy.
16 All right, next we have someone whose last name
17 is Reddington, and I'm unable to read your first name.
18 MS. REDDINGTON: My name is Beulah Reddington,
19 B-e-u-l-a-h, R-e-d-d-i-n-g-t-o-n, and I am a landowner, but
20 that's not my gripe tonight.
21 I received a phone call late June, asking
22 permission to survey my property. I answered no. No one
23 from the proposed project was welcomed until it was all
24 approved.
25 On July 1, about 3:00 p.m., I answered the door.

PM6-60

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PM6-60 No one should enter your property without your permission.

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1 Two young people met me there with a gadget in their -- in
2 the woman's hand, also wearing hard hats and orange vests,
3 asking to -- permission to survey my property. My reply was
4 I already said no. The conversation continued. She then
5 entered into her gadget that I was hostile.

6 She then entered after they left someone had
7 been -- was working in my yard, and came to the house and
8 asked "Who is this?" He said they came and asked me for
9 permission to survey and he informed them that he was not
10 the owner. He then told me that they had already driven on
11 my property before they talked to me.

12 How are we to trust the pipeline when "no" means
13 nothing this early in the process?

14 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Stan
15 Gilbert, the Ted Gleichman, then Perry Chocktoot, and then
16 Jim Bellet.

17 MR. GILBERT: Good evening. My name is Stan
18 Gilbert, G-i-l-b-e-r-t, and I am the immediate past
19 president of the Chamber of Commerce. I also happen to be
20 the community mental health director, and I operate a mental
21 health facility that's the community mental health program
22 in Klamath.

23 I moved here in an era where there were six or
24 seven operating mills, lots of family wage jobs, and a
25 relatively prosperous small, rural-based community was here.

PM6-60
Cont.

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1 We've lost those timber jobs due to the environmental impact
2 laws and the 2008 recession has hit us. And in that time, I
3 have seen child abuse rates increase to the point where
4 twice the state average higher than any other area in the
5 United States of America.

6 I have seen domestic violence rates increase to
7 about two and a half times the state average. I've seen
8 suicide rates increase to the point where we're about twice
9 the state average. And I could go on like this, and it's
10 largely all income, economic related stress. Child abuse
11 and family poverty go hand-in-hand. Child poverty and child
12 abuse rates go hand-in-hand.

13 And our demographics of our community have
14 changes since 2008 because of the recession. Our high
15 school and college graduates must leave the community in
16 order to find employment. Our greatest export right now is
17 our talented and gifted youth. These folks don't come back
18 because we don't have jobs to support them. Who stays? The
19 demographics of our community have changed dramatically over
20 the last seven years.

21 And I really worry that we're at a point because
22 a community -- and we're not the only community like this in
23 Oregon -- there's several others facing the same challenges.
24 But our community is really at a crossroads where we could
25 dry up and blow away in the next 20 years if we don't find a

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1 way to create economic -- positive economic impact in our
2 community.

3 This is certainly one project that can do that,
4 and I certainly support the draft impact study. Certainly,
5 this will have some environmental impact, but I believe that
6 the mitigation plans can address those adequately. And I
7 urge that a certificate be issued to move forward on this.
8 Thank you.

9 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment. Next
10 is Ted Gleichman.

11 MR. GLEICHMAN: No podium tonight. I'm going to
12 do this the hard way. This machine here was made in China,
13 and that's just wrong.

14 I'm Ted Gleichman, G-l-e-i-c-h-m-a-n,
15 representing Sierra Club. In Coos Bay, I detailed that we
16 strongly support the DEIS good jobs goal, but we believe
17 that those good union jobs must be in earthquake and Tsunami
18 proof infrastructure and renewable energy efficiency and
19 conservation.

20 In Roseburg and Canyonville, I noted that FERC
21 is violating its standards on cumulative impacts, failing to
22 reflect the project's natural global atmospheric boundaries,
23 refusing to recognize induced fracking, failing to examine
24 the project's investors and financial protections, and
25 refusing a programmatic EIS on all USLGN. These FERC

PM6-61

PM6-62

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PM6-61 Comment noted.

PM6-62 Section 4.14 of the EIS addresses cumulative impacts. See section 1.4.4 of the DEIS for a discussion that explains why the FERC does not conduct programmatic environmental studies. Also see the responses to IND1-1 and IND6-1.

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1 choices prevent fair consideration of the project.
2 In Medford, I rebuked some of my colleagues by
3 emphasizing that all of us must support the work that
4 creates a healthy society, safer from earthquakes and
5 converting to clean energy. I emphasized that the fact that
6 there are 7 percent fewer jobs in southern Oregon now than
7 there were when the great recession started in 2008 is a
8 genuine crisis. People are hurting.
9 Since last night, I have reached out a senior
10 staffer at the Oregon legislature concerning action options.
11 Talk is cheap, but personally, and with my crew, I'm going
12 to do the best I can to move forward quickly. I also noted
13 that the claims that natural gas is a climate solution are
14 not scientifically correct. This project would damage the
15 climate. And I said FERC needs to face the new economic and
16 climate realities by recognizing that new fossil fuels
17 infrastructure can no longer be accepted as business as
18 usual.
19 Renewables efficiency and conservation can meet
20 our needs, requiring skilled work. Every individual willing
21 and able to work deserves a good job. We work on that
22 through the Blue/Green Alliance. But jobs that destroy
23 climate stability are not good, healthy jobs. Every one of
24 us needs to look clearly at the multiple crises we're
25 already in and what's coming down the pike.

PM6-62
Cont.

PM6-63

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PM6-63 The wording that it is "a climate solution" is not found in the EIS. It is correct to say it emits less GHG per unit of heat than coal, oil, or any other fossil fuels.

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1 The DEIS shows the fallacy of FERC's business as
2 usual approach in Section 3, Alternatives. "FERC's
3 evaluation criteria for alternatives include whether they
4 area technically and economically feasible, reasonable, and
5 practical, offer a significant environmental advantage over
6 the proposed action, and have the ability to meet the
7 objectives of the project."

8 This third FERC choice creates a false process.
9 This statement in 3.1.4 is absurd. "Because the project's
10 purpose is to prepare natural gas for export to foreign and
11 domestic markets the development or use of renewable energy
12 technology would not be a reasonable alternative to the
13 proposed action."

14 Actually, the project's purpose is to make money
15 for the owner, but FERC's purpose be to protect healthy
16 energy options for the American people. The Commissioners
17 must change their procedures wherever they have the legal
18 ability and authority to do so t recognize these new
19 realties, and they must advocate for changes where their
20 legal constraints prevent them from taking immediate action
21 independently and where these constraints have become
22 obsolete.

23 This is not the climate we grew up with. Things
24 are moving too fast to continue this business as usual
25 approach, and that applies to all of us. Thank you for your

PM6-64

PM6-65

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PM6-64 The Commission's purpose is to regulate the interstate
transportation of natural gas in accordance with the NGA.

PM6-65 See response to PM6-64.

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1 time.

2 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

3 Next speaker is Perry Chocktoot.

4 MR. CHOCKTOOT: Hello Paul. Okay, my name is

5 Perry Chocktoot, P-e-r-r-y, C-h-o-c-k-t-o-o-t. I'm the

6 director for the Cultural and Heritage Department for

7 Klamath Tribes.

8 I'm here tonight -- first off, I'd like to say

9 I'm in full support of hard work. I'm in full support of

10 the labor unions. I, myself, was a member of the

11 Maintenance Woodworkers Union at one time, but this project

12 has some hurdles.

13 The biggest hurdle I see I learned from another

14 project called the Ruby Pipeline. The Ruby Pipeline was put

15 in. Project proponent literally walked away from that

16 pipeline. To this day, it is looted for artifacts daily

17 through the entire length. It is not policed. There was a

18 confusion in the agreement between the BLM and Ruby on who

19 was going to do it. You ask one entity who's responsible.

20 Oh, they don't know. You ask the other entity. They don't

21 know. And then what happened, Ruby Pipeline was sold to

22 Kinder Morgan.

23 So, it's dig in, put it in, go away, sell it.

24 It's a common occurrence that usually happens once every

25 five years once the pipeline's been put in. And they go

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1 back between very, very rich Republican friends.
2 This project not only has that problem to deal
3 with, but between the base of the Cascade Range at the
4 bottom of Clover Creek to Merlin, you're going to dig up
5 probably hundreds of bodies. Our village sites are in
6 there. They've been destroyed, the evidence of them, by
7 farming and ranching for 175 years. So, you're not going to
8 be able to use a normal anthropological process, which is a
9 phase 1 archeological survey to find this stuff 'cause it's
10 gone. It's been picked up. Now, when you start digging,
11 that's when you're going to find the evidence of our people.
12 I used to work for Weyerhaeuser, and this
13 pipeline is going across the flat just south of
14 Weyerhaeuser. Regularly, we found bodies in the ditches
15 south of Weyerhaeuser. There's a place down there were the
16 old Applegate Trail had crossed. There's going to be a lot
17 of impacts. There's a lot of hurdles, a very lot of
18 hurdles. And for you people that are leading Klamath
19 County, you should be getting money in perpetuity 'cause
20 this is going to leave a fingerprint that you'll see from
21 space, not for one or two or three or four or five years,
22 forever. You can Google map the Ruby right now, you'll see
23 it from space forever.
24 Somebody said ATVs are going to be going up and
25 down this thing. I don't know how you're going to control

PM6-66

PM6-67

PM6 Continued, page 70 of 75

PM6-66 Between the pipeline crossing of Clover Creek Road and the community of Malin, Pacific Connector completed an on-the-ground cultural resources inventory, with two small gaps, and identified three prehistoric archaeological sites. One of those sites would be avoided by the HDD under the Klamath River, while the other two are unevaluated and require additional archaeological investigation. In addition, Pacific Connector has filed a plan to handle the unanticipated discovery of cultural or human remains during construction. Section 4.11 summarizes the finding of the cultural resources surveys and consultations with Indian tribes about the Project. We have recommended that Pacific Connector file documentation of communications with the Klamath Tribes, including any agreements reached. Such an agreement could provide for monitoring of trenching by tribal members.

PM6-67 Section 4.8.1.2 and 4.10.2.5 of the EIS addresses OHV controls.

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1 it, but if you don't put this in black and white right now
2 it's going to be a mess out there. I don't know how you're
3 going to get under the Rogue River and the Klamath River
4 without destroying these fish. You know, I realize it's a
5 boring process. You're going to have to go deep and
6 accidents do happen. You heard it tonight from some
7 professional people. Accidents happen.

8 I'm here also tonight to speak for those fish
9 because they don't have a voice in this. I've heard
10 landowners tonight and a lot of hard workers, but those fish
11 can't stop this. So, you need to use some good aquatic
12 science. Don't hurt these fish. They've been hurt enough.
13 All these dams on the Klamath River destroyed their life.
14 Rogue River that's unheard of. Do not destroy
15 these salmon on the Rogue River. So, I implore you use
16 good science.

17 MR. FRIEDMAN: You want to wrap up now.

18 MR. CHOCKTOOT: Okay, I'll wrap it up, Paul.
19 I'll call you and talk to you about it later.

20 MR. FRIEDMAN: And you can send me letters.

21 MR. CHOCKTOOT: Okay. But I implore you use
22 good science. Get something in writing because the Ruby
23 Pipeline was a fiasco.

24 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

25 Perry knows that when I say send me letters that they

PM6-67
Cont.

PM6-68

PM6 Continued, page 71 of 75

PM6-68 Project-related impacts on fish are addressed in section 4.6 of the EIS. As discussed in section 4.4, Pacific Connector would cross the Rogue River with an HDD to avoid affecting salmon and other fish in the river.

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1 actually go to the Secretary of the Commission.

2 MR. CHOCKTOOT: Yes.

3 MR. FRIEDMAN: Jim Bellet.

4 MR. BELLET: Jim Bellet, that's J-i-m,

5 B-e-l-l-e-t.

6 Thanks for letting me comment about this
7 project. I'm a Klamath County commissioner. And some of
8 the comments I might have might have to do with the county.
9 Some of them might have to do with personal opinion.

10 As you know, you've heard everybody talk about a
11 lot of stuff besides the environment. You wanted to hear
12 endangered species, water quality. I think that's what this
13 conversation started out with, but you heard an awful lot of
14 other things. And the reason that I believe that you've
15 heard -- instead of talking about the environment I think
16 the reason that you haven't heard t hat is because I don't
17 think that the people in Klamath County think that this
18 pipeline is going to affect endangered species or water
19 quality.

20 Now you have Perry Chocktoot that said there's a
21 lot of cultural issues, and I have to agree with him. I
22 think in Klamath County I don't think the endangered species
23 care if that pipeline is in the ground, and I don't think
24 that the water quality is going to be damaged by the
25 pipeline in the ground.

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1 We have a lot of pipes in our ground already,
2 and I don't think that -- I've never heard of it endangering
3 a species. The only thing that I think that is actually
4 endangered in Klamath Falls or Klamath County is the human
5 species. I think that we need to consider the human species
6 here. Now, that's what the people talked about is the human
7 species, not the ones running around out in the wild.

8 The long-term danger I don't think there is any.
9 We've had pipelines in the ground for decades, and I just
10 don't think that that's going to be an issue. Perry talked
11 about the problems with Klamath River, getting underneath
12 the river with a pipeline. You rely on the expert engineers
13 on how to do that. They drilled one just a few years ago,
14 smaller pipe, but it was successful. I think that you have
15 to consider the companies that are doing the project. I
16 think that they would have the ability to do that.

17 Perry's worried about the fish. I understand
18 that, but I think that that can be taken care of. There is
19 a problem out there with some people that they did find that
20 was buried out there, but I'm sure that with the Tribe
21 working with the contractor I'm sure that that will be okay.

22 Active farmland, there's a pipe that go right
23 down an awful lot of active farmland, and you would not know
24 that there's any pipe there unless you see the signs. I can
25 understand people not wanting eminent domain. I don't like

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1 that either. I hope the contractor can mitigate that and
2 move the pipe off those people's land if they do not want
3 it, but there's an awful lot of farmland that has the
4 pipeline on it.

5 The other thing is we talk about going along the
6 lake or along the river. The Ruby Pipeline goes right along
7 Goose Lake, right to the north of it and I've flown over
8 that area and it does not seem to impact anything. You
9 can't even tell that it's even there, but up on the
10 hillsides, of course, that stays for a long period of time.

11 But I just wanted to say that I support the
12 project. And as you know, Klamath County could sure use
13 the taxes. Thank you.

14 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.
15 You're a Klamath County commissioner.

16 MR. BELLET: That is correct.

17 MR. FRIEDMAN: You're the first commissioner in
18 any county to speak publicly at these meetings, and I
19 greatly appreciate you doing so.

20 Jim is also our last speaker tonight. So, with
21 the last speaker that actually concludes our meeting.

22 On behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory
23 Commission and our federal cooperating agency partners, I
24 would like to thank you for coming here tonight and
25 providing us with your comments on our DEIS for the Jordan

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PM6-69 Comment noted.

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PM6 **Continued, page 75 of 75**

1 Cove Pacific Connector Project.

2 Let the record show that this meeting ended at

3 7:55 p.m. Thank you.

4 (Whereupon, the meeting was concluded at 7:55

5 p.m.)

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